The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

Reported Defeat of the Union Forces.

A Severe Battle at Pleasant Hill, La.

The Cavalry and Two Divisions of Infantry Repulsed.

The Rebel Advance Checked by the Nineteenth Army Corps.

Our Loss Two Thousand—Rebel Loss Heavy.

General Banks' Army Falling Back to Grand Ecore.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 19.

The *Journal's* letter from Grand Ecore, 10th inst., says:

"Our cavalry has been driving the enemy for two days, beside the foraging of the 5th, and both need the infantry support. Gen. RANSOM, in command of the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Thirteenth Corps, was ordered to send forward a brigade, and he did so. All note, he followed with the Fourth Division. After advancing about five miles from where the Third Division of the command and the Nineteenth Corps were encamped, the rebels made a stand, and our line, consisting of only 2,000 infantry, formed in a theatre of woods with an open field in front, and the enemy in the woods on the other side. Gen. SMITH, of Hall's Bluff fame, chief of Gen. BANKS' staff, warned the field, and took direction of the movements.

Gen. RANSOM was in favor of advancing only in force, but his wish was disregarded. After a skirmish across the open field for about an hour, the enemy advanced upon us in overwhelming numbers, estimated at 10,000 strong. Gen. RANSOM got all the available troops to the front and opened on them. The enemy fell heavily, but advanced steadily.

Seven all of the cavalry gave way, and the infantry fell back. In a few moments the cavalry rallied somewhat. The pride of the cavalry so demoralized the army that the retreat became a rout. The General did all in his power to rally the men, but finding it impossible without reinforcements, made every effort to save the artillery. While endeavoring to get the Chicago Mercantile Battery off safely, Gen. RANSOM was severely wounded in the leg. Capt. CHAS. E. DUDLEY, his Adjutant, was instantly killed.

Our loss was large, probably 2,000.

The Mercantile battery lost all its guns. Capt. WRIGHT is a prisoner, Lieuts. TRACEY and McBRAIN were killed. The loss of the battery in killed and captured is thirty-one. One hundred and ten of them returned to camp after the disaster.

While the Fourth Division was falling back in disorder, the Third Division, numbering only 1,000 men, came up and was immediately routed.

Finally, the Nineteenth Army Corps, with 7,000 men, came up and formed in line. They checked the enemy, and held them until we got all the trains off, except that of the cavalry.

The whole army is falling back here, where it must wait to reorganize before proceeding further toward Shreveport.

REBEL REPORTS.

We find the following curious dispatch in late Southern papers, which may or may not be connected with the above affair:

MOBILE, April 11.

To Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General:

The following report was received at Baton Rouge, on the 3d inst., from the Surgeon-General of Banks' army: "We met the enemy near Shreveport. Union force repulsed with great loss. How many can you accommodate in hospitals at Baton Rouge? Steamer *Rose of Sharon* destroyed by torpedoes in Red River, and a transport captured by Confederates."

FARRAGUT reported preparing to attack Mobile. Six more monitors are to join him. The garrisons of New-Orleans and Baton Rouge were very much reduced for the purpose of increasing BANKS' forces.

D. H. MAURY, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

REPORTS VIA ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 19.

The *Democrat* has several dispatches from the Red River, containing nothing, however, of special importance. Little fuss occurred except skirmishing.

BANKS' army left Grand Ecore on the 8th, and the boats last out of Red River reported the fleet within 100 miles of Shreveport, and the men expected to reach there on the 12th.

Several hundred rebel prisoners had reached our fleet from New-Orleans to be exchanged for a like number of Federal.

Hundreds were taking the amnesty oath.

It was reported that Capt. GREENWARE, of the gunboat *Chillicothe*, was killed on the 4th inst. by a shot from the shore.

A prominent Frenchman of New-Orleans predicts a treaty of friendship between the Confederates and MAXIMILIAN, backed by NAPOLEON.

The French Commander-in-Chief has ordered Admiral ROSSE to make an effective demonstration against CONSTANS.

SANTA ANNA has returned to St. Thomas.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, April 19.

The steamer *Lady Pike*, from Memphis, on the 16th inst., passed here, to-day, with 900 bales of cotton, of which 100 bales are for Evansville, and the remainder for Cincinnati.

On the 4th inst., Capt. PHELPS, of gunboat No. 23, captured a rebel mail carrier near Crockett's Bluff, Ark., with five hundred letters from Richmond and other points, and 50,000 percussion caps for Gen. PRICE's army. The letters contained official communications for Shreveport, and a considerable sum of Federal money.

A squad of rebel cavalry captured Representative CLARK and the Sheriff of Kentucky County, Ark., and carried them off. They also burned a lot of pontoons and arrested seven cotton buyers. The latter they let go after robbing them of several thousands of dollars.

The Case of the Malden Murderer.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 19.

The arraignment of HOWARD W. GREEN, the late Postmaster of Malden, took place in Lowell today, before Judge HOAR, of the Supreme Judicial Court. The indictment charged the willful murder of FRANK E. CONVERSE, late Teller of the Malden Bank, to which GREEN pleaded guilty. He was remanded for sentence.

Movements of President Lincoln.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 19.

President LINCOLN returned to Washington this morning. He expressed himself as much gratified with his visit to Baltimore.

THE MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW.

Details of the Butchery—A Walk Through the Fort Under Flag of Truce—Scenes and Incidents.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 14, 1864.

Before leaving Memphis Tuesday afternoon, we heard a report that Fort Pillow was captured, and at 5 P. M. we proceeded up the river in the *Platte Valley*, loaded down with passengers, and with the gunboat *Silver Cloud*, No. 27, under Acting Master FERGUSON, in tow. We descended rapidly and safely, and arrived near the fort at 8 A. M., where the gunboat cast off, and steamed up toward the fort. We were about three miles below the fort, and could see mounted rebels on the shore. After the gunboat got within reach she opened on the fort with shell, but met with no reply. She continued slowly until she got in near the fort and near the shore, where she fired a shot or two and then stopped. We had followed her at a distance, and now, about 10 A. M., came up abreast and passed her and the fort. As we came up, we saw fire and smoke proceeding from the shore, which proved to be some buildings and some hay on the levee. We also, for the first time, saw people moving about, some on foot and some on horseback, behind the smoke; and once several persons came to the bank of the river with a white flag. The gunboat cast a shell ashore, which returned in about twenty minutes, and then the gunboat landed. We, at this time, were a mile above, and being signaled by the gunboat, returned and landed by the boat. While returning near the shore, we saw numerous dead bodies strewed along the river and on the sides of the bluff. We found, on landing, quite a number of Confederate officers; among them Brig.-Gen. CHALMERS, with his Staff, and Maj. F. W. ADAMS, of Gen. SMITH's staff, and others of the rebel officers whose names I did not learn. Arrangements were made to parole all the wounded, and men were detached to bring them in. An agreement for truce till 5 P. M., was agreed upon, and permission freely given to visit the fort and grounds. Escorted by Capt. LIMBERT, formerly of Natchez, now in the rebel army, your correspondent visited the fort and adjacent grounds—the scene of action the day preceding. On the way up—about three miles below the fort—we were signaled by a flat-boat on the Missouri shore, and took on board a colored corporal and three wounded men, and received our first account from them of the fight.

THE ASSAULT AND CAPTURE OF THE FORT.

We have gleaned the facts of the fight from authentic sources, and they may be relied upon as truthful. The rebels, under FORREST, appeared and drove in the pickets about sunrise on Tuesday morning. The garrison of the fort consisted of about two hundred of the Thirteenth Tennessee Volunteers and four hundred negro artillery, all under command of Major BOOTH; the gunboat No. 7 was also in the river. The rebels first attacked the outer forts, and in several attempts to charge were repulsed. They were constantly reinforced, and extended their lines to the river on both sides of the fort. The garrison in the two outer forts were at length overpowered by superior numbers, and when seen were driven out of them and hotly in the fort on the river. Here the fight was continued with great obstinacy, and continued till about 4 P. M. The approach to the fort from the rear is over a gentle declivity, cleared and fully exposed to a raking fire from two sides of the fort. About 20 yards from the fort is a deep ravine, running all along the front, and so steep at the bottom as to be hidden from the fort, and not commanded by its guns. The rebels charged with great boldness down the declivity, and faced without blanching a murderous fire from the guns and small arms of the fort, and crowded into the ravine where they were sheltered from fire by the steep bank which had been thus left by some unknown freak of nature. Here the rebels again organized for a final charge upon the fort, after sending a flag of truce with a demand for surrender, which was refused. The approach from the ravine was up through a deep, narrow gully, and the steep embankments of the fort. The last charge was made about 4 P. M., by the whole rebel force, and was successful after a most desperate and gallant defence. The rebel army was estimated at from two thousand to four thousand, and exceeded by more force of numbers. The gunboat had not been idle, but guided by signals from the fort, poured upon the rebels a constant storm of shot and shell. She fired 200 shells, and as testified to by those who should know, with a marvelous precision and fatal effect. Maj. BOOTH, who was killed near the close of the fight, conducted the defence with great coolness, skill and gallantry. His last signal to the fort, was, "We are hard pressed, and shall be overpowered." *He refused to surrender, however, and fought to the last.* By the uniform and voluntary testimony of the rebel officers as well as the survivors of the fight, that the negro artillery regiment fought with the bravery and coolness of veterans and served the guns with skill and precision. They did not falter nor flinch until at the last charge, when it was evident they would be overpowered, they broke and fled toward the river, and here commenced the most barbarous and cruel outrages that ever the fiendishness of rebels have perpetrated during the war.

REBEL ATROCITIES.

After the rebels were in undisputed possession of the fort and the survivors had surrendered, they commenced the indiscriminate butchery of all the Federal soldiery. The colored soldiers threw down their guns and raised their arms in token of surrender, but not the least attention was paid to it. They continued to shoot down all they found. A number of them finding no quarter was given, ran over the bluff to the river, and tried to conceal themselves under the bank and in the bushes, were pursued by the rebel savages, and implored them to spare their lives. Their appeals were mere in vain, and they were all shot down in cold blood and in full sight of the gunboat, chased and shot them down as they would dogs. I paced up the bank of the river and counted fifty dead strewed along. One had crawled into a hollow log and was hitched in it, another had not over the bank in the river, and had got on to be hoisted up run out into the water. He lay on it on his face, with his feet in the water. He laid there when exposed stark and stiff. Several had tried to hide in crevices made by the falling bank, and could not be seen without difficulty, but they were singled out and killed. From the best information I could get, the white soldiers were, to a very considerable extent, treated in the same way. One of the Thirteenth Tennessee on board—D. W. HARRISON—informs me that after the surrender he was below the bluff, and one of the rebels presented a pistol to shoot him. He told him he had surrendered, and requested him not to fire. He passed him, and directed him to go up the bluff to the fort. HARRISON asked him to go before him, or he would be shot by others, but he told him to go along. He started, and had not proceeded far before he met a rebel. We presented his request. HARRISON begged him not to fire, but paying no attention to his request he fired and shot him through the shoulder, and another shot him in the leg. He fell, and while he lay unable to move, another came along and was about to fire again, when HARRISON told him he was badly wounded twice, and implored him not to fire. He asked HARRISON if he had any money. He said he had a little money and a watch. The rebel took from him his watch and ninety dollars in money, and left him. HARRISON is, probably, fatally wounded. Several such cases have been related to me, and I think, to a great extent, the whites and negroes were indiscriminately murdered. The rebel Tennesseans have about the same bitterness against Tennesseans in the Federal army, as against the Negroes. I was told by a rebel officer that Gen. FORREST shot one of his men and cut another with his sabre who were shooting down prisoners. It may be so, but he is responsible for the conduct of his men, and Gen. CHALMERS stated publicly, while on the Platte Valley, that though he did not encourage or countenance his men in shooting down a negro captives, yet that it was right and justifiable.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

The negro corporal, JACOB WILSON, whom we picked up below Fort Pillow, had a narrow escape. He was down on the river bank, and seeing that no quarter was shown, stepped into the water so that he lay partly under it. A rebel coming along asked him what was the matter; he said he was badly wounded, and the rebel, after taking from his pocket all the money he had, left him. It happened to be near by a flat boat tied to the bank, and about 3 o'clock in the morning. When all was quiet WILSON crawled into it and got three more wounded comrades also into it, and cut loose. The boat floated out into the channel, and we found it ashore some miles below. The wounded negro soldiers we have aboard feigned themselves dead until we came along. Capt. YOUNG, Twenty-fourth Missouri, Provost-Marshal at the fort, was captured, and was paroled on his parole. He was at the boat, and while there the *Lady Pike*, from St. Louis, came up, with his wife aboard. He was allowed to go into the boat to see her, and then returned to his captors. Major BRADFORD was also captured, and at large on his parole. The rebel officers denounce him for breaking his parole, and say that during Tuesday night he escaped. It is believed that the rebels killed him, and that the charge of breaking his parole is a mere pretence to conceal his murder.

Capt. LUNDRAY, rebel officer, in whom I am indebted for courteous attention, admitted to me that Gen. FORREST was slightly wounded, and had a horse killed under him, but another rebel officer informed a friend of his, who was on the boat with us, that Gen. F. was twice wounded, and badly, by the bursting of a shell.

The rebels claim to have but only ten killed and thirty wounded, but Capt. YOUNG, who had been in their camp, says that they have two hospitals well filled, and he thinks their killed and wounded exceed ours.

When I visited the fort, the guns had all been taken away. The huts scattered around had been mostly burned up. In one of these were bodies of colored soldiers partly burned, but whether or not by design I cannot state.

Dr. FINCH, Surgeon of the fort, was taken prisoner, and through the influence of some rebel Surgeons was released on his parole and came up with us. He confirms, from his own personal observation, the butchery of our soldiers by the rebels. He informed me, that after the fort was taken, the soldiers ran down the bluff to the river, throwing away their arms, holding up their hands, and crying out that they surrendered, but the rebels continued to fire on them from the bluff without the least regard to their cries. Dr. FINCH says he saw twenty white soldiers paraded in line on the bank of the river, and when in line the rebels fired upon and killed all but one, who ran down the line and laid under a log, and in that condition was fired at a number of times and wounded. He says that Major BRADFORD also ran down to the river, and after he told them he had surrendered, more than fifty shots were fired at him. *He then jumped into the river, and swam out a little way*, and whole volleys were fired at him there without hitting him. He returned to the shore, and meeting, as the Doctor supposes, some officer, was protected, but he heard frequent threats from the rebels that they would kill him. It was a subject of considerable remark to me that Capt. YOUNG was treated by the rebels with so much favor, and it is said that his brother, who has been in the rebel army, kept a gray shag at the fort, and was a rebel sympathizer.

DISGUSTING YOAHTISM.

Two or three Federal band-box officers on board the *Platte Valley*, out of breath, with his young bride made themselves conspicuous in fawning around the rebel officers. They brought Gen. CHALMERS and several subordinate out-throat looking officers on board the *Platte Valley*, drank with them, introduced them to their wives, and invited them to dinner. They made room for them at the ladies' table, and they sat down to dinner; but it happened, either by accident or from a just idea of the fitness of things on the part of our high spirited Captain, that at the moment the signal bell for moving was heard, and the rebel officers, leaving their soup untouched, skedaddled. Gen. CHALMERS, collecting as he hurried past your correspondent that he had learned to run as well as to fight. In the conversation preceding the dinner, Gen. CHALMERS said he did not countenance the massacre of soldiers in filling captive negro soldiers, but it was right and justifiable. A Federal officer, who will so disgrace himself and his country, ought to be dismissed the service.

The rebel officers were generally well clad, but had very little to distinguish them from the privates. Gen. CHALMERS had simply a black feather in his hat, and the other officers stripes on their collars.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Armies of Lee and Longstreet—A Fast Day in Virginia—Markets, Prices, &c.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

DAY OF FASTING IN LEE'S ARMY.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Thursday, April 7.

Gen. LEE has issued a General Order directing the observance of to-morrow as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; directing the due preparation of all the ingredients of which gunpowder is made, by several commanders. All military duties, unless absolutely necessary, are to be suspended, and the chaplains are desired to hold divine service in their regiments and brigades. Officers and men are requested to attend.

It is reported that a scouting party of the enemy appeared on the heights of Stafford, opposite Fredericksburgh, yesterday.

Great activity is visible in the Yankee camps.

AFFAIRS IN THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 12.

From all we can hear from the Lower Valley, the enemy are particularly zealous in guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad of late. The inference is, that they are transporting troops over that road to reinforce the Army of the Potomac.

About whether the agitation of negro soldiers the fitted Winchester, we have thy remained several hours, but did no damage during their stay. A gentleman who saw them says they seemed to be objected, and looked more like prisoners under guard of the few white soldiers who accompanied them, than soldiers with arms in their hands.

The report that Messrs. CURRAN and WILLIAMS had been carried off by them is without foundation.

LONGSTREET'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

BRUNSWICK, Monday, April 4, 1864.

There is no news in this department that would be proper to publish. *Where LONGSTREET is going or* what he intends to do no one knows, and ought not to tell it if he did. One thing, however, I can write which is gratifying, and that is, notwithstanding the gloomy weather of the past two weeks, attended with snow, mud and rain, the troops are all in fine spirits and ready for anything that may turn up. The one enthusiasm that prevailed at the beginning of the war seems to have burst forth anew, and, I sincerely hope, to be properly directed. What has produced it is hard to say; whether the recent legislation in Congress, showing for the first time on the part of our rulers some appreciation of the magnitude of the contest, or the apathy on the part of our enemies, evincing a weariness of a hopeless war, or more probably an increasing disgust for them produced by their cruelties and barbarism.

Every Southern soldier now feels that there is no hope for him but to fight on, and there are few in the army who would consent to any compromise short of an entire separation from the Yankees, and a Republic despotic as Russia rules the North. They are long since convinced that Mr. LINCOLN intends our utter subjugation, and the destruction of the last vestige of our society, and if every State in the Confederacy should offer to lay down their arms and ask to be allowed to go back in the Union, the offer would be spurned. The Abolition crew who rule there, not only intend, if possible, to make us the slaves of our slaves, but say our sisters and daughters shall intermarry with our negroes.

It is rumored that Gen. LONGSTREET has given Gen. MCNEAL permission to "go home here," and I am sure it will be a great relief to his men if it should turn out true. Almost all of these both officers and men, that I have seen, express themselves as heartily tired of their inactivity.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

DALTON, April 7, 1863.

Gen. HARDEE's sham battle of to-day was witnessed by a large number of ladies, soldiers and citizens, and was a very agreeable affair. The Yankees also had one in front of Huggold. Their fire was distinctly heard there. All quiet in front.

In Bristol, Tenn., on Saturday night of last week, some twenty or more of Gen. WALTHOM's Georgia Brigade, being dissatisfied with the quality of the rations drawn by them that day, determined to right themselves. They accordingly marched down in a body to the store of the post commissary, which they violently broke open and plundered of about seventy-five sacks of flour, seven hundred pounds of bacon, ten sacks of bran, and fifty or sixty pounds of candles, which they proceeded to carry off with them. Meantime, the alarm was given, and the provost guard, some twelve in number, having arrived, and vainly endeavored to arrest the rioters, fired upon them, killing one (a Lieut. REYNOLDS) on the spot, and wounding five or six more, one or two of them, it is said, mortally. The rest made their escape with their booty. That night and the next day a number were caught and placed under arrest. Swift and sure punishment will be sure to follow. The men were not armed, except with stones, a few bushels of which they left in the storehouse. It is not pretended that they were driven to commit the act by hunger. Their day's rations had been served out to them that morning.

MARKETS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 8.

The markets remain almost entirely unchanged. Many merchants continue to take the old currency at the rate of three for two, with the exception of five, which are held on the same footing with the new currency. A few merchants offer slight inducements in favor of the new currency. The markets have not had sufficient opportunity as yet to recover from the retarding effects of the recent rains, which kept many articles of necessity away. It is confidently expected that in a few days things will be more plentiful, and prices more inclined to fall.

Already, under the influence of the new currency, prices have taken rapid strides downward in several leading Southern States. Corn is selling in Atlanta, for example, for seven dollars in the new currency; flour, one hundred dollars; irish potatoes, fourteen; sweet, fifteen; corn meal, seven; peas, molasses, fourteen to fifteen; rice, new, thirty-five cents; old, twenty; bacon, two dollars and seventy-five cents; lard, the same; sugar, three and a half to four dollars. It is time some like steps were taken by the merchants of Richmond, which, unlike Atlanta, is almost entirely free from the presence of an army.

We observe, also, that in Montgomery, Alabama, bacon and lard have fallen to 65 20 a pound, and in Mobile 65 a bushel is the current price for corn, when a few days ago it was $115, and fodder, which was $20 and upwards, sells now at $6 per cwt.

On yesterday, we regret to say, the speculators of this city exhibited a most greedy avaricious disposition. At an auction sale, sugar was run up to 69 a pound, molasses to $51, and several other necessary articles were advanced in similar proportion. The practice of producing petty panics at the auctions, should be frowned down by all respectable persons, merchants or citizens, and whenever exorbitant bidding is attempted, the party or cliques guilty of it should be blamed, if not kicked out of the house.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Suspicious Movements of the Rebel Army.

A New Disposition of the Invalid Corps.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Earnest Speeches by Messrs. Morrill and Stebbins.

The Pacific Railroad Bill Reported in the Senate.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 19.

RUMORED MOVEMENT OF GEN. LEE.

It is rumored here to-night that LEE is moving a portion of his army to this side of the Rapidan, near Madison Court-house. Nothing, however, reliable. Information has been received of the presence of a considerable rebel cavalry force near Leesburgh. Measures have been taken to check their advance in case they should attempt it.

CAPTURE OF GEN. LEE'S SCOUTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, April 19.

Two of LEE's scouts were captured, a day or two since, at Culpepper. A third made his escape. They were disguised as teamsters. A halter awaits them.

THE INVALID CORPS.

It is reported that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has decided to make some practical use of the Invalid Corps, by pushing to the front such men as are able to bear arms, and returning to their homes those disabled from active service in the field. The corps has become a convenient refuge for triflers and idlers, and its dismemberment will return to the ranks many hundreds of able-bodied soldiers.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The speech of Mr. STEBBINS, to-day, in the House, was the ablest yet delivered on that subject during the session. Secretary CHASE was on the floor during its delivery, and was among the first to congratulate Mr. STEBBINS after he had concluded. The speech made a decided impression, especially on the Democratic side of the House.

THE BANK BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day heard a Committee of New-York Bankers objected to the passage of the new Bank Bill. The contest between the friends of the State and National Banks in the Senate promises to be animated.

THE REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The failure of the passage of SUMNER's bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, after the adoption of SUMNER's amendment, in the Senate this afternoon, seemed to take its author, as well as every one else, by surprise. Just after it had passed a third reading and seemed to have been fully ventilated, and had been put upon its passage, FESSENDEN desired to speak, but McDOUGALL moved an adjournment, and the passage of the bill was defeated to-day.

THE TRANSFER OF SEAMEN FROM THE ARMY TO THE NAVY.

The Secretary of War has revoked Circular No. 23, *of March 9, in relation to the transfer of enlisted men* from the army to the naval service. Department and Army Commanders are ordered to cause to be transferred as speedily as possible to the nearest Naval station all enlisted men who desire to enlist in the navy, and who fulfill the conditions required in General Orders No. 91, without regard to the restriction in said orders as to reduction of regiments and companies below the minimum organization, which restriction is removed.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

The Raritan Bay Railroad question, by consent of both parties, has been postponed for two weeks. This is regarded here virtually as an abandonment of the enterprise.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

The Naval Investigation Committee are preparing their report. They will recommend radical changes in the present mode of purchasing naval supplies.

ILLNESS OF A TREASURY OFFICER.

Dr. SOLOMS, Assistant Register of the Treasury, was struck with paralysis last week, and has been speechless since.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 19.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Ten-forty Loan reported at the Treasury to-day amounted to $2,490,000.

THE TAX BILL.

No further general debate will take place on the Internal Tax Bill, but amendments will be discussed in five-minute speeches.

INDIAN AGENTS.

The Secretary of the Interior has recommended to Congress the appointment of an Indian Agent for the Kiowa, Apache and Camanche Indians.

THE ARMY RATION.

A pamphlet has appeared, by Prof. HOSMOUR, of Cambridge, upon the army ration. His suggestions contemplate the increased comfort and mobility of troops with an estimated reduction in the cost of subsistence for the current year of one hundred millions of dollars.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 19.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported Mr. SHERMAN's bill with important amendments. No United States bonds are authorized, but the several railroad companies may issue their own bonds in sums of $1,000, payable thirty years after date, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in gold or silver coin semi-annually, at the rate of twenty-four for each mile completed and equipped to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains; 36 for each mile for 150 miles west of said base and eastwardly from the western base of Sierra Nevada; 48 for each mile between the mountain sections, and 36 for each mile west of the base of Sierra Nevada. On these bonds the Secretary of the Treasury shall indorse payments of interest for nineteen years, and pay absolutely the first year's interest in gratuity. It authorizes the construction of bridges over the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, not less than ninety feet above low water mark, not more than forty feet above high water.

Mr. GRIMES reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, the bill to incorporate the inhabitants of the District of Columbia. Passed.

Mr. ANTHONY moved that the Committee on Printing be authorized to inquire into the expediency of printing a limited number of documents for sale.

Mr. LANE called up the House bill to amend the Enrollment Act, so as to raise the rank, pay and emoluments of the Provost-Marshal-General to those of a Brigadier-General. After a short debate it was passed.

THE DISAGREEMENT ON MONTANA.

A message was received from the House, announcing their adherence to the disagreement on the bill establishing a Territorial Government for Montana, and asking for a committee of conference.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) explained that however much he might be disposed that the Senate recede, he thought it necessary for one reason to consent a committee to meet that of the House. The difficulty with the bill was that in its present shape persons from Canada could come into the Territory, without declaring their intention to become citizens, and vote. This should be guarded against in the bill.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) thought the question for which the Senate contended was an abstract one. There was not now, nor would there be, any number of negroes in Montana, and we were legislating against an emergency which would never occur in the history of the Territory.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

An amendment offered by Mr. ANTHONY was adopted providing for the publication of the laws in localities contiguous to the rebellious States that their dissemination among them be the better secured.

After a few unimportant amendments the bill was passed.

THE REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the bill to repeal all acts for the rendition of persons to service or labor.

The bill passed to a third reading without debate. The yeas and nays were called for on its passage.

Mr. SUMNER said he did not intend to say a word about the bill. It was as plain as the multiplication table, a diary or the Ten Commandments. (Laughter.)

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) did not think that there should be such an amendment to the Constitution as this. It might be as plain as the multiplication table, but it was doubtful to him whether the high morality of the Ten Commandments would sanction its passage. It was decided in 1793, and again in 1850, to be lawful and expedient. The Fugitive Slave Law had been decided to be constitutional by every court of the United States, and had been reaffirmed by the people. Now, while the Constitution remained unchanged with all its previous obligatory upon us as members of Congress, it was proposed to repeal it. While he was not a member from a Slave State, he would vote against the bill so long as the oath he had taken to support the Constitution was upon his conscience.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) always thought the law of 1850 was unconstitutional, and had no objection to its repeal now. It doubled the property of persons back as far as the 1793. He (Sherman) gave the loyal people of the South all their rights.

Mr. SUMNER wanted to make a clean sweep while we are at it, and wipe out the barbarous code from our statutes.

Mr. SHERMAN would vote against the bill, because he did not wish to extend the repeal back to the law of 1793. The States, to a great extent, in which the law of 1793 was operative, were for themselves rapidly perfecting measures of entire emancipation. He moved to amend the bill by inserting "except the act, approved Feb. 12, 1793, for the rendition of persons from service or labor."

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was then adopted by a vote of 24 yeas against 17 nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Lane, Pearce, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Clark, Conness, Fessenden, Grimes, Hale, Howard, Lane, of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Wilkinson, Wilson—17.

Mr. CHANDLER said he could not vote for the bill as amended, and, as he could not explain his views now, he moved to lay the bill on the table.

His motion was rejected—21 yeas, 9 nays.

A motion of Mr. DAVIS to adjourn was lost, 27 to 13.

Mr. FESSENDEN desired to discuss the bill, and was willing to do so this evening.

For a few moments he gave way, on a motion of Mr. McDOUGALL to adjourn, which was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 19.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House resolution, so as to read that the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the truth of the rumors attending the recent attack on Fort Pillow, and whether that fort could not have been sufficiently reinforced, and report the facts as soon as possible.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The House went into committee, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) in the Chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Internal Tax Bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) explained the *provisions of the measure. The war having continued longer than was anticipated, it was now necessary* to revise our estimates so as to cover all deficiencies. The demands upon the Treasury are unprecedented, but our resources are equal to any emergency, good or bad. The receipts from the tax and from foreign importations will pay the ordinary expenses of a hundred millions of people, and are much greater than would pay the interest on a debt of three thousand millions of dollars, with a most respectable sinking fund besides. If we pass this bill it will show we will maintain our financial credit at all costs. We have, under the present law, received forty or fifty millions more than last year. Even now the revenue from the internal tax, as was anticipated, is more important to the treasury than the revenue from imports, and both are equal to our ordinary expenditure in time of peace. If we meet this measure without curtailing the rates we shall furnish proof that we cannot only pay the interest on the public debt and ordinary expenditures in time of peace, but shall contribute handsomely to keep our expenditures within moderate limits. We shall show the people of the United States we not only have the means to pay every dollar we now or ever will owe, but the principal and interest of the public debt, in coin. He repeated that the public faith will be maintained at all hazards. The Government is now supplied with more gold than is sufficient for its purpose, and is actually begging its creditors to receive payments in advance, in order to be relieved from the plethora of gold which is blocking up the commerce of the country. Let it be known that if the war shall be closed in 1865, we will be able not only to support the Government and to pay our national debt in little more than ten years. Let it also be known that the present large annual expenditures are not equal to our annual increased wealth. When the war commenced we had only a hundred vessels; now we have over six hundred, constituting one of the finest navies of the world. We have added great quantities of the most approved appliances of war at a vast expense. With the dash of the General who never fails, we must anticipate crushing results to the enemy. But let us set our house in order financially, and with military success we shall be victorious over all this. Let us show that we are stripping for the fight. He trusted that every member will consent to make large sacrifices for the good of the country. Let us have taxation and loans, issue the amount of legal tenders and increase the pay of the soldiers. It is hoped that the internal and import taxes will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain all the funds he wants, and reduce the legal tender issues. The freedmen will contribute much more to the national wealth than their friends claim. They are largely increasing the amount of production, to which they were limited by unpaid and forced labor. He examined this subject in an economical light, and put it present a theory. Our faith is to give them shelter and protection.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) then explained at length the prominent features of the bill, stating that even through its machinery they might obtain a larger sum than is now proposed. It will yield over $250,000,000 when fairly in operation, to which may be added $90,000,000 from the tariff, and $40,000,000 internal revenue, annually.

Mr. SPERANCE, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that the preservation of the country demands the passage of this bill, and taxation sufficient for our demands back during and after the war. It was the point on which the struggle in which we are now engaged, must eventually turn. The Government, under the Constitution, is putting forth its power to preserve the national life, and performing its solemn duty in desiring the means for the accomplishment of the great work. Our means are far more ample than ever before existed, and more extensive than those of any country on the face of the globe. This he proceeded to show by reference to official revenue. The war, he said, though requiring so many millions of expenditures had been carried on at the expense of less than the agricultural products of the country, while the resources have not been diminished to the extent of a single dollar. Furnishing the means of war within ourselves will tend to develop still more our industry and show the overwhelming power of this nation. This bill was a part of the great chain forged by this Congress to hold the nation together. From the struggle of eight millions of people to preserve their social institutions, he could not doubt that the war will be of long continuance, and terminate only when the rebels shall submit themselves to the Constitution and the laws. Sometime, the nation should place itself in the strongest position and guard against every possible approach of exhaustion. Mr. SPERANCE reviewed the recuperative energies of the British, drawing a striking contrast between them and our own, which are vastly superior, and give us the power and ability to overcome our energies. In the course of his remarks, he said the National banks must take the place of the State banks, as they could not coexist, and expressed himself in favor of a tax on sales of gold and sterling exchange as a source of revenue. The nation, he remarked, was destined to cover the continent, bound together by effective intelligence and industry, with an enlightened policy of internal improvement, consolidated in one nation, ality and directed by the sovereign will of the people. Pass the Tax Bill, the bill to prevent gambling in gold, and the National Bank Bill, and he believed that Congress would receive the blessings of the people.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) [illegible] While listening to the glowing [illegible] (Sumner,) he had mentioned that he was [illegible] in the picture galleries of Vienna, or among the sculptures of the Vatican, some men were represented in armor and depicting war, but without the actual scenes of battle. He (Brooks) had [illegible] come in the conclusion, from the remarks of the gentleman, that war is a blessing [illegible] a divine institution. The gentleman from Vermont (Morrill) had mentioned the fact that his bill will produce two hundred and fifty millions, while his colleague (Sherman) put the amount at [illegible] hundred millions of dollars, with ninety millions from foreign imports, adding three hundred and forty millions to the public revenue annually. His colleague (Sherman) had told us the institution, the Senate, system of debt and taxation, a system which had driven the subjects of the kingdom of Great Britain, of Ireland and of Scotland to our shores. Taxation does not always produce the desired revenue. All the taxes of [illegible] since December last from the earlier efforts of [illegible] tea and coffee, to the larger, food, [illegible] and brandy, had been [illegible] by the Secretary of the Treasury, of two hundred and forty millions of [illegible] at that time. He (Brooks) said that unless the revenue is curtailed and the expenditure [illegible] we will approach a crisis from which no army can rescue the property and labor of the country. There is no crime so great as unnecessary issuance of paper money. It is robbery in the worst form, and serves to corrupt the morals of the people. The only way to secure immunity is to check the expansion of the currency. The money of [illegible] the war is apparent. He did not believe with his colleague (Sumner) that we can choose a war indefinitely without bankruptcy. The main object of his (Brooks) argument was to produce a contrast of the currency.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) in alluding to the remarks of Mr. BROOKS, that the gentleman had been a Whig, then a Know-Nothing and now was a Democrat. The gentleman from New-York (Brooks) had defended the Irish, which was not in consonance with his former Know-Nothing principles.

Mr. BROOKS denied that he had ever belonged to the Know-Nothing party, and he had never been in a Know-Nothing Lodge.

Mr. KASSON then referred to the sentiments of the Express, of which the gentleman (Brooks) was part proprietor.

Mr. BROOKS replied that he was in Europe when that party was organized. He never had anything to do with the Know-Nothing party.

Mr. KASSON said the gentleman (Brooks) being a "foreigner," he (Kasson) could not, of course, hold him responsible. Mr. KASSON then briefly defended the Secretary of the Treasury from the charge that the latter had injured the currency. The intention was by the State Banks in New-York, on the payment on Saturday on the National currency, to contrasted with the State issues, demonetize.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) assumed that the present bill was to meet the immense expenditures which grew out of this war, and

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....APRIL 19, 1864.

$6,000	U. S. 6s '81, Co.	110	100	Hudson R.	121¾
10,000	do	110	200	do	122
10,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C.	105	200	do	122¾
10,000	do	107	100	do	123
40,000	do	110	100	do	b10 125
10,000	Treas. N. Y $-20 Oct. & Apr.	102	100	do	b10 126
10,000	do	102¾	400	do	b10 127
10,000	do	102¾	100	Reading R.	133
10,000	do	102¾	1000	do	133
10,000	do	102¾	100	do	133
4,000	do	102¾	100	do	133
1,000	U. S. 1-20s, N. Y.	104	100	do	133
10,000	do	104	100	do	s60 135
5,000	Ohio 6s, Co. '81	100	100	Mich. Cen. R.	135
5,000	Ohio 6s, Mar. & Sep.	97	100	do	137¾
10,000	do	97	100	do	137¾
10,000	do	97	200	Chi. & Alton R.	65
10,000	do	97	100	Mad. & Chic. R. R.	90
1,000	C. & R. R. 6s, '87	90	100	N. Bed. & Pt. J. R.	20
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. 7s	101	200	do	21
1,000	do	101	200	do	21
1,000	do	101	200	do	21
1,000	do

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Washington, Dec. 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the undersigned, Chief Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Harrisburg, Pa., Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, until Jan. 15, 1864, for the delivery of forage specified below, at any or all of the places named, and upward.

Bids will be received for the delivery of forage at any one of the places named, or for the same at all of the places named, at the option of the Quartermaster-General, and the quantity of each article to be delivered at each place must be stated in the proposal.

All the articles offered under this advertisement must be of the quality specified below, and must be stated in the proposal.

Bids will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Forage will be received from time to time as the Quartermaster-General may require, and payment will be made when the forage shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a letter from responsible parties, stating that if the bid he has made is accepted, he or they will within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage specified in his proposal, and to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the party bidding should fail to execute the contract, the parties making good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, a Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible persons known to the office.

All bidders must be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids.

The full name and post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bids, in the form annexed to the contract of Mr. Commissary, signed by the guarantors and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon whom the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application to this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

TOWN, County, and State, _____ (Date) _____

I, the undersigned, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States of the Quartermaster's Department, at _____, agreeably to the terms of your Advertisement, herein proposed for, at _____ (stated place of delivery), the following articles:

_____ bushels of Oats, in sacks, at _____ per bushel of 32 pounds.

_____ bushels of Corn, in sacks, at _____ per bushel of 56 pounds.

_____ bushels of Corn, in sacks, at _____ per bushel of 70 pounds.

_____ tons of baled Hay, at _____ per ton of 2,000 pounds.

_____ tons of baled Straw, at _____ per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the _____ day of _____, 1864, and to be completed at the rate of _____ per day.

I hereby certify that I have no interest in other business connection with the Government, and that I have carefully inspected the articles offered by me, and know them to be in every respect such as are required by the Government, and that they will be accepted.

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of _____, do hereby certify that we are worth the sum of _____ dollars, and are severally acquainted with the United States Quartermaster, _____, who has signed his name to the foregoing proposal, that he is a person fully competent to enter into such contracts, and that we believe he is a person worthy of the confidence of the Government; and we severally and jointly guarantee that he will, if his proposal be accepted, enter into the contract and give the bond required by the proposal, and that we will, if he shall default in any of these respects, pay the difference between his bid and that of the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, a Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible persons known to this office.

All bids will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids.

The full name and post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

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Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

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_____ (Given under our hand _____, 186_.) (Seal.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above signers are good and sufficient sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, or Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible persons known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement, will be opened and examined at this office, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 11 o'clock. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of their bids.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, SEWING MATERIALS, &c.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until further notice for furnishing the following articles for use of enlisted men, women and children in this Department: Brogans (round, lasts), and other service shoes and shoes for men, women and children; gaiters, flannels, blankets, and other woolen and cotton goods.

Hats, caps and woolen hats; sackcloth, duck, linen, canvas, gingham, blankets, and other woolen and cotton goods.

Shirts, drawers (for officers), bed-sacking, unbleached sheeting, and woolen socks.

Thread, cotton, silk, and linen; white linen thread.

Bone, cocoanut, metal buttons, large buttons for coats; White percalin buttons, yarn, needles, and other sewing materials.

Samples should be sent with each bid, at the expense of the bidder.

A bond of allegiance should accompany each bid.

No verbal propositions will be entertained, but every bid or modification of the same must be in writing.

Purchases will be made from time to time as the goods are needed, under contract or otherwise, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Dry Goods, &c."

ELIAS M. GREENE,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT Sealed Proposals will be received at the Supervising Architect's Washington, D. C., until 12 M. of Saturday, 23d of May, 1864, for all the fire and burglar proof safes and vaults required by the Treasury Department prior to May 1, 1865.

Plans and specifications can be obtained by application at this office, or at the Fire-proof Building, Chicago, Illinois, to be per superficial foot, including door and all necessary fixtures, measured on the outside; the price named to cover all charges whatever, except the freight and the actual traveling expenses of workmen to the place where the vaults are to be erected, and to be delivered at the railroad depot or steamboat wharf for transportation; the gratuitous use of water and condition, without charge.

Locks for the vaults or safes will be furnished by the Government, but must be properly put on by the contractor free of charge.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible parties for the amount of the bid, and the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Secretary reserves the right to reject any or all bids if he be concerned the interest to do so, and no bid will be received after the time mentioned.

Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Safes and Vaults."

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF LUMBER, &c.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. Harbor, April 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of April, 1864, for the following articles, viz:

Pine Lumber, Spruce Lumber, Hemlock Lumber, Cedar Posts, Cedar Rails, Cedar Shingles, Cedar Pickets, Cedar Lumber, Pine Shingles, Lime, Hair, Cement, Brick, Sand, Stone, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum, Nails, Spikes, Screws, Hinges, Locks, Glass, Paint, Oil, Putty, Turpentine, Varnish, Shingle Nails, Tacks, Brushes, Glue, Sash Weights, Sash Cord, Sash Fastenings, Door Knobs, Door Springs, Door Bolts, Door Trimmings, Door Mats, Door Scrapers, Door Bells, Door Plates, Door Stops, Door Hinges, Door Handles, Door Knockers, Door Frames, Door Sills, Door Jambs, Door Casings, Door Panels, Door Posts, Door Rails, Door Stiles, Door Mouldings, Door Sashes, Door Blinds, Door Shutters, Door Windows, Door Glass, Door Paint, Door Oil, Door Putty, Door Turpentine, Door Varnish, Door Shingle Nails, Door Tacks, Door Brushes, Door Glue, Door Sash Weights, Door Sash Cord, Door

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—Louisiana.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Marble Heart.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, Tyrone Giant Grey Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Bounce, Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., all hours; Four of Diamonds Cave; Hall, Cosmo, Sisters and Tyrolean Whistler, afternoon and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippodramonic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Hippodramonic.

IRVING HALL—Concert.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—Evenings of Music.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Grand Concert.

WALLACK'S—The Workmen! A Woman Keeps a Secret.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL (Hoboken)—Grand Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

WINTER GARDEN—Lady of Lyons.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00

Semi-Weekly morning edition, $6.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year.....$8 00
Two copies 1 year.....3 50 | Ten copies 1 year.....15 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00 | Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

Twenty-one copies to any One of Ten.

Terms—Cash in Advance.—Weekly, $1 00; Semi-Weekly, $2 00. Postage must be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payment invariably in advance.

We have no authorized Traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

E. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their copy at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Letters to the Chicago *Journal*, published in that paper yesterday, give an account of a serious encounter between a part of our forces in Louisiana, at Pleasant Hill, near Grand Ecore, consisting of cavalry and two divisions of infantry, and a largely superior force of rebels, in which our forces were defeated with a loss of two thousand men and a battery of artillery. The news is entirely unconfirmed from other sources, and there are several reasons for doubting its authenticity. The movement is said to have been made under the direction of Gen. Steele, Chief of Gen. Banks' Staff. Gen. Ransom was wounded, and Gen. Banks' force was falling back to Grand Ecore.

A correspondent of the Chattanooga *Gazette*, who has just returned to Chattanooga from a visit into Dixie, says he did not visit Dalton, but learned from a rebel citizen who lately visited Johnston's headquarters to see his son, that the people in Gen. Thomas' front number one hundred and forty regiments, including infantry, cavalry and artillery. This citizen estimated Johnston's numerical strength at thirty thousand, and declared that he intended to assume the offensive in a very few weeks. He stated that the rebel soldiers were highly elated with the idea of extraterritorial conquest. The rebel officers have induced the privates to believe that they will be able to invade Kentucky.

An officer who left Bull's Gap, East Tennessee, on the 4th inst., reports that Longstreet had withdrawn his forces, sending his infantry regiments to Richmond, and leaving three cavalry brigades, numbering 2,000 men, and an equal force of infantry, to guard the salt works near Abingdon, Va. One of these brigades (Armstrong's) is composed of Middle Tennesseans, who will desert the first opportunity. Another, (Harris',) made up of Mississippians and Georgians, is not essentially stronger than one regiment. Such is the available rebel force for a raid into Western Kentucky. No well-informed military circles, no said from Virginia is anticipated.

An order just issued by Gen. Rosecrans under date of April 14, reads thus: "Major-Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, United States Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters for duty, in compliance with instructions from the War Department, he is hereby assigned to duty as second in command of the department, the assignment to date from the 2d inst. Major-Gen. Pleasonton will establish his headquarters in the City of St. Louis."

Letters from Havana, received by the steamer which arrived at this port on Monday, state that intelligence had been received there from Remedios, that the rebel corvette *Florida*, had arrived there on Monday, the 11th inst. It was reported that several Union gunboats had gone to overhaul her. The *Pawhatan* was off Havana on the 13th, and would probably also pay her respects to the *Florida*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Pacific Railroad Bill was reported, with important amendments. The disagreement on the Montana Territorial question came up, but was not disposed of before the morning hour expired. The General Appropriation Bill was considered, and after a few unimportant amendments the bill was passed. The bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law was called up and read a third time, and the yeas and nays on its passage ordered, when a debate sprang up, and an adjournment was effected without further action on the bill.

In the House the Internal Tax Bill came up in the day session, as the special order, and very forcible speeches were made in its favor by Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, and Arnoldy of New-York. The discussion was continued by other members, but no progress made. In the evening session the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Bill came up, and was postponed for two weeks. The House passed the bill for a bridge over the Ohio at the Falls near Louisville. The bill for the reconstruction of the Governments of rebellious or seceded States was taken up, and Messrs. Garfield, James C. Allen and Smithers spoke at length, when the House, at ten o'clock, adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a remonstrance was received from the North Atlantic Steamship Company relative to encroachments upon their pier at the foot of Canal-street, New-York. The following reports were presented: Against the bill relative to planting oysters in the waters of Queens County. Agreed to. The Metropolitan Police Salary Bill was reported, amended by abolishing the office of Excise Commissioners in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, and vesting the power of granting licenses and enforcing the excise law in the Police Commissioners; abolishing the twenty freeholder requirement, and making the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays a misdemeanor. The bill was ordered to a third reading. Against increasing the salary of the Surrogate's Clerk in New-York. The Seventh-avenue Improvement Bill, giving the Park Commissioners control over the same from the Central Park to the Harlem River, was passed. The Brooklyn Armory Bill was passed.

In the Assembly, bills were reported, incorporating the East India Telegraph Company; authorizing the State banks to organize as National banks; for the relief of the New-York People's Gas-light Company; to prevent the swindling of persons who are enlisted in the United States service. Bills were passed to alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn; amending the act relative to the Department of Public Charities and Correction; the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Bill; To amend the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company; relative to the Brooklyn City and Bidgewood Railroad Company; relative to the Croton Water Works; to extend the limit for the completion of the South Side Railroad; to amend the Mechanics' Lien Law of New-York. The Albany Bridge Bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

Commissioner Osborn yesterday decided to discharge John R. Cook, first mate of the ship *Victory*, who was charged with the homicide of a steerage passenger on a voyage from Liverpool to this port. The evidence for the Government in this case showed that the accused, at most, was only guilty of manslaughter, and he was released on bail several weeks ago. The testimony of the officers of the ship, who were examined for the defence, showed that the accused acted in obedience to the orders of his Captain in attempting to quell what threatened to be a serious mutiny among the steerage passengers, and that violent means and determined action was necessary, in the opinion of the master, for the safety of the ship. This evidence completely justified the mate, and the Commissioner was compelled to discharge him.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Russell, Catharine Fitzgerald was tried and convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to two years' confinement in the State Prison. John Hart was tried for robbery in the first degree. It was charged that prisoner was one of the July rioters, and robbed a gentleman of his gold watch and chain on the 13th of July last. Judge Russell charged the jury that there was no evidence against the accused, and that he had shown an excellent character. The jury acquitted him without leaving their seats.

The Rochester *Union* reaffirms its statement that Hon. C. Viebbard has tendered his resignation of the Superintendency of the New-York Central Railroad, and as he has fully decided to retire from the management, it will be accepted.

The Live Stock Markets have been moderately supplied with animals for slaughter during the past week. They count up 4,600 beeves, 1,732 calves, 7,700 sheep and 11,232 hogs. The weather has generally been cool, keeping back fresh vegetables, and creating a demand for meats of various kinds.....About 2,400 cattle were sold Monday and Tuesday, at Forty-fourth-street, after sales of at least 1,000 head at the different market places during the week. Trade was good Monday, and nearly all the stock yarded was sold that day, prices ranging from 14c. to 16c. for the majority of the cattle, though the pick from many droves brought 17c. ℔ lb., net weight. The different droves averaged 15c., which was the same last week for poorer cattle. The market closed with little life and at declining rates. All the stock was sold.....Cows and Calves are plenty and unchanged in price.....Sheep have advanced 1c. ℔ lb., and are scarce. Fat wool Sheep are worth 11½c. ℔ lb., live weight; sheared Sheep 8c.@8½c., with some extra fat selling at 9c.... Live Hogs are in quick demand, and are selling at former quotations; for a shade higher—the best at 9¾c.

The Stock Market yesterday showed partial recovery from the extreme panic prices of Monday, though heavy sacrifices were made early in the day for cash. There was less difficulty at Bank in making up the accounts of the Brokers. Government Stocks, which were lower in the morning, closed 1 ℔ cent. higher than on Monday. The average sales of Gold were 2 ℔ cent. lower; Bills on London 185 ℔ cent.

General business continued depressed, yesterday, especially at the Produce Exchange, where prices were generally lower with limited transactions reported in most articles. Freights were extremely dull, and a lot of 500 bbls. of flour was reported as having been taken for Liverpool, gratuitously. A very profitable undertaking!

A Breach of State Faith.

It appears to have been decided by the Assembly that the interest on the State debt shall be paid to foreign holders as well as to native ones in paper and not in coin. In other words a foreigner who purchased our bonds in the belief that he would receive six per cent. in gold, will this year receive about four, and possibly, only three. It is said that the members of Assembly were so satisfied of the propriety of this measure by what was said in its favor in the Senate, that there was no debate upon it. We must say we are very glad of it. When men have made up their minds to perpetrate an egregious wrong, the less said about it the better, and a greater wrong than this it would be hard to imagine. There is not a single argument in its favor, except that we save money by it; and this may be said in favor of any fraud we might take it into our heads to commit.

The notion that foreign creditors and native ones stand, or can with the least show of justice be put, on the same footing in this matter, is preposterous. A native, from the fact that he is a native, owes all he is and all he has to the protection of our laws; and contracts from the time of his birth an obligation of the strongest kind to share the fate of the country he lives in—to participate in its reverses, shortcomings and privations, its shame and its sorrow, and to make any sacrifices it pleases to demand of him in a legal way. A foreigner does nothing of the kind. He is under no sort of obligation, express or implied, to participate in the smallest degree in any of our calamities. When we borrow his money, we do it as a naked business transaction and pledge our faith for the literal fulfillment of the compact. We agree solemnly to pay him principal and interest in the standard currency of the world—namely, gold or silver, or its equivalent, and we do this without condition or reservation. No foreigner would lend money to any Government on any other terms, and every man in this State knows this perfectly well. If we sent our bonds abroad, and offered them on the understanding that we might, if we chose, at any subsequent period, pay the interest in depreciated paper, worth fifty per cent less than coin, we should be laughed at on every Exchange in Europe. We did nothing of the kind, and we have allowed our bonds to pass into the hands of Europeans without the slightest warning or intimation that there was any possibility *that anything short of our ruin as a political* community would prevent our meeting our obligations as expressed on their face. Therefore the reduction of the interest due to foreign creditors by forty, fifty, or sixty per cent, is sure and unmitigated fraud, differing only from private fraud in the fact that the victims have no remedy.

It seems to be imagined in some quarters that this paltry act of repudiation on the part of the State of New-York will have the effect of increasing the foreign demand for United States Stocks, by driving the unfortunate holders of the State debt into converting their stock into national bonds. We predict, on the contrary, that it will have a directly opposite effect. It will seriously injure the National as well as the State credit. The acts of repudiation resorted to by individual States in times past have been used in London and Paris by our enemies as their most formidable and effective weapon in preventing investments in the national funds. During the whole of the first year of the war, the London *Times* raked up the financial history of Pennsylvania and Michigan nearly every week as the strongest argument it could use against all investments in Federal securities, and it served its purpose.

Europeans are not, as some of our legislators seem to imagine, born idiots—they reason like other men. They know that the States of this Union are made up of men, and that the Union is made up of States. They know that it is the same public which sends members to Congress as to the State Legislatures; and they conclude, and not unreasonably conclude, that the code of morality in use at Albany cannot be held in utter horror at Washington, and that a swindle to which the great commercial State of New-York can descend will be pretty sure to find vigorous defenders in Congress, if it should ever be thought advisable to resort to it on behalf of the nation. Consequently, we venture to predict that in four weeks from this time we shall find this insane act of our Legislature held up by the European press as a solemn warning to capitalists against touching any American security.

Of course the immediate result of this proceeding will be loss of reputation; but there is also another punishment, which, though not immediate, is still sure and effective. The next time the State of New-York has to borrow money she will find it either impossible to get it, or will only get it on terms sufficiently high to cover all possible losses arising out of the dishonesty of her Legislature.

It is hard to say which of these results would be most painful to those who retain some sparks of regard for the fair fame of the community to which we belong. Whenever a traveling American comes across a foreign annuitant, whose income has been reduced one-half, by receiving his interest from this State in greenbacks, he will find it rather difficult to convince him that we are not a nation of rogues, by citing the act of Congress, and the judicial decisions thereupon making greenbacks a legal tender. The application of this law to contracts previously made with foreigners reminds us of a French *chevalier d'industrie* whom we once heard pompously informing an importunate hotel-keeper that he made it a rule never to leave himself without five hundred francs in his purse; and if he had more than that sum in it, he would settle his bill; he looked, and of course, found he had only that amount, and as his rule was inflexible, the hotel-keeper had to pine unpaid. It is quite as absurd for a nation to cancel its obligations to persons who do not belong to it, by regulations of its own making, as for individuals, and far less excusable.

The Rise and Fall of Gold.

Mr. Chase's letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance ascribes the advance in the price of gold "to the increase of notes of local banks, and the efforts of speculators." The two bills now before Congress—that which taxes the circulation of State banks, and that which prohibits the sale of gold "on time," are intended to remedy these evils; but Mr. Chase acknowledges that they will be, after all, but partial remedies; that "nothing short of taxation to one-half the amount of our current expenditures, and a reduction of these expenditures to the lowest point compatible with efficiency, will secure financial success to the Government." And he adds that without military success, "all measures will fail." This is the whole matter in a nutshell.

There is no doubt that the restriction of the Bank circulation is a wholesome and necessary measure, and will have an excellent effect; but we must say we think that those who expect much from the bill to "put down" speculation in gold will find themselves miserably disappointed. One of the misfortunes attendant on civil war is the strong sway which people's feelings are apt to exercise over their judgment—the general tendency to draw inferences by the aid of hopes and fears, sympathy and indignation. The loyal people at the North have been so outraged both by the principles and practices of their Copperhead neighbors, that they have got into the habit of believing the Copperheads to be capable of a great deal more mischief than they really are. This has been illustrated in a very striking way in the popular theories about the price of gold. Two-thirds of the public have been until now, and a very large proportion of them are still thoroughly satisfied that the rise in gold has been solely due to the efforts of speculators to break down the Government. Gold has been, ever since specie payments were suspended, a marketable commodity like all others, and its rise and fall, as compared with "Governments," has been due to precisely the same causes. The mass of those who hold gold ask more for it one day than another for precisely the same reason as those who hold wine, or corn, or cotton. In other words, the laws of trade are the same for gold as for any other article. If it is scarce in relation to the demand for it, it rises; if it is scarce in *relation to the articles offered* in exchange for it, it rises; or if the value of *any one article offered* in exchange for it fall, it *seems* to rise. What has happened during the last month has been that paper has been falling. There has been little if any change in the value of gold reckoned in anything but paper money.

Speculation may have and does have a disturbing effect on these laws, but the disturbance must be temporary. It can no more be permanent or deep-seated than the wind can alter the plane of the ocean. A storm raises waves, but they sink down again, and the general level remains the same. Speculation is always due to natural fluctuations in value. The ups and downs in the gold market are not due to speculators to any extent worth noticing, or any extent that can damage the national credit. They do not create fluctuations; they bet on them. Their gambling alarms and disgusts people, no doubt; but they can no more permanently raise or lower the price of gold, or even communicate a tendency to it, than they can bring down rain. These things depend on the quantity of paper in circulation, and on the prospects of the war.

It is of course well that speculation should be made difficult and dangerous, because it is a form of gambling, and as such demoralizing; but the notion that making it penal will materially help the national finances, is simply folly, and very childish folly to boot. We will even go so far as to say that in the actual condition of our affairs, the time spent in debating a measure for this purpose is wasted. If Grant should destroy Lee's army this Summer, all the speculators in Wall-street, banded together, could not keep gold from falling for a single week; and yet they would be just as anxious to make money and to break down the Government as ever. If the paper in circulation were reduced to $200,000,000, the same result would follow. These are radical remedies, and it is to applying these that everybody's attention, and particularly that of Congress, should be directed.

Official Views.—The President, in his speech at Baltimore on Monday, made an allusion to the alleged massacre at Fort Pillow, and his remarks at once illustrated some of his most prominent mental characteristics, and set forth the policy the Government would pursue in the matter of retaliation. He said that

"In his opinion the black soldier should have the same protection as the white soldier, and he would have it. It was an error to say that the Government was not acting in the matter. The Government has no direct evidence to confirm the reports in existence relative to this massacre, but no himself believed the facts in relation to it to be as stated. When the Government does know the facts from official sources, and they prove to substantiate the reports, retribution will be surely given."

General Order No. 252, issued at Washington in July last, thus lays down the law of retaliation;

"For every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy, or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and confined at such labor until the other shall be released, and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war."

Novel Inflation of the Currency.—Owing to the extraordinary demand for "greenbacks" on Monday and yesterday, to adjust bank, Sub-Treasury and Custom-house balances, together with the heavy drain in the way of subscriptions to the Ten-forties, Government currency was at a premium of from one to two per cent., and inconveniently scarce even at these rates. Certified checks on local banks, as well as City and State bank bills, were at a discount equivalent to the premium on "greenbacks."

Butter.—Speculators in butter had to succumb yesterday. The heavy receipts, restricted consumption, mild weather, and tight money market, proved too much for them. Prime State butter was sold as low as 38 cents in the open market, as against 48@50 cents ℔ lb., a few weeks ago; and other grades declined proportionably. Even these comparatively low rates did not tempt buyers to make very liberal purchases, as a further material reduction was deemed inevitable. The tendency of prices was unmistakably favorable to a restoration of this desirable article to the tables of all loyal citizens. Middlemen, hucksters and extortionists should be taught how to read the signs of the times.

Amusements.

Italian Opera.—Sig. Bellini, the favorite baritone, takes his benefit this evening, on which occasion the ever welcome opera of "Faust" will be produced, with Kellogg, Sulzer, Marchesi, Bellini and Herbert in the cast. To-morrow (Thursday) "La Traviata" will be given, together with the second act of "Un Ballo in Maschera" for the benefit of Mme. Ostelaki Tagliofi.

Niblo's Garden.—"Camille" was written to prove that a woman will sometimes make a sacrifice for love; the "Marble Heart," (produced here on Monday,) to show that she more often does it for money. They are both powerful plays, and, when acted with anything like passion, are sure to excite the attention of the public. Mr. Booth was, we believe, the first to introduce the "Marble Heart" to an American audience, playing the principal rôle during his California engagement, and, by the popularity he obtained in it, sweeping all before him. The fascinat and interesting frame-work of the play exhibits a remarkable amount of skill and imagination; the situations are frequently intense; the contrasts always effective, and the dialogue generally good and sharp. The character of Raphael affords a fine scope for Mr. Booth's powers. In its earlier phases of subdued, but consuming passion, and in the more painful culminations of frenzy and death, with which the piece terminates, it requires scarcely the poetic earnestness and giddy grief that he infuses into it. The scene of the interview in the fourth act, and of his return home in the fifth, illustrate these extremes, and we can hardly recall better instances of the range and elevation of this admirable artist's style. It is a poor compliment to say that he is the best Raphael we have ever had in New-York; but it may serve the purpose of directing attention to what must be regarded as a very remarkable performance.

The general cast is good. Miss Clifton as *Marco*, the marble-hearted, is especially excellent; and pleasantly in contrast with her haughty and defiant bearing is the *Maria* of Miss Rose Eytinge. The narrative of the third act was given with great grace and sweetness by the last-named lady, and the pathos of the last scene was increased by her gentle sorrowfulness.

The play was a success, and will, without doubt, be frequently repeated.

Robert Heller.—Mr. Robert Heller gave his first entertainment of magic and music at the Salon, No. 585 Broadway, on Monday evening. It was in every respect a complete success. Mr. Heller has not been surpassed as an illusionist by any of his predecessors, and is an agreeable and witty talker, he is incomparably the superior of them all. A blind man could enjoy his tricking in his entertainment, as dry, sprightly and quaintly are his remarks. Mr. Heller is an excellent pianist—one of the best in the country. It is a pleasant relief to mystery to have it so agreeably mingled with music. We can heartily commend the "Soirées Fantastiques et Musicales." They are so thoroughly good that they ought to become a permanent institution, as in Paris and London.

Irving Hall.—Mr. Theodore Thomas is the recipient of a grand testimonial concert at Irving Hall to-night. The programme is exceedingly good, and will be interpreted by Mme. Comte Berthand, Mr. Wm. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. Wm. Mason, Mr. A. H. Pease, Mr. J. Mosenthal and Signor Abella, (Conductor).

The Penal Code—New-York, 1864.—The Legislature of 1857 appointed a commission, consisting of Messrs. David Dudley Field, William Curtis Noyes and Alexander W. Bradford, to prepare, in conformity to the direction of the Constitution, a complete code of the law of this State, other than that relating to the mere procedure of the courts.

These gentlemen have just presented to the Legislature their annual report, in which they state that they have prepared and are submitting to the examination of the various judicial officers of the State the draft of a Penal Code, defining all crimes punishable by the State. It is excellently arranged, and in general prepared with remarkable skill and fidelity. It is truly refreshing to a layman to read a proposed statute of which he can understand every word, and which contains none of the useless repetitions, involved sentences and cumbrous phrases, which so generally disfigure our statute books.

It is well worthy of note that the Commissioners of the Code have served the State for seven years, at an expense to themselves of several thousand dollars besides the great value of their time, without one penny of pecuniary compensation, past, present or to come, direct or indirect. Such an example is not unworthy of imitation, and certainly deserves an honorable mention.

Miss Anna Dickinson's Lecture.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was nearly filled with a most attentive audience last evening, convened to hear Miss Anna Dickinson's speech on the management of public affairs. At the appointed time, Mr. Truesdale Tilton, of the *Independent*, came forward and introduced the fair speaker, who was received with cheers. She said that eighty-nine years ago, shot were fired on Concord bridge that echoed round the world. Then commenced a contest which was declared to be for white men only. Massachusetts spilled the first blood on the soil of the North, and she also spilled the first blood on the slave soil of the South, and as the blood flowed over her feet she virtually said that blood shall wash away the stain of Slavery from the soil. (Cheers.) She then proceeded to trace the history of the rebellion, saying, with emphasis, that it did not pay what we had to encounter until we met with defeat at the battle of Bull Run. We now know that cannon are radical, and whatever stands in their way will be battered down. To-day we complete three years of this warfare. This is the anniversary of the murder of Massachusetts soldiers in the City of Baltimore. We have passed through the ordeal of battle. Thousands have been slain and thousands are crippled for life, and, after all, have we reformed? Miss Dickinson then gave a sketch of the fearful massacre at Fort Pillow, and inquired, with great earnestness, is this a time to offer amnesty and pardon? Let us leave off State making and go to work and crush out the rebellion. We have depended too much on our own strength and the weakness of the South. Freedom can never be too strong. Slavery can never be too weak. The speaker then alluded to the policy of Gen. Banks and Gen. Butler, contrasting one with the other; after which she remarked that when the war is ended, we shall want new sources of wealth, and we can find them then by cultivating the lands of the South, by planting schools and churches and houses throughout the South. Let us have mills all along the Southern water courses. It will pay. (Cheers.) We must elevate the blacks, or the whites will sink. In speaking of amalgamation, Miss D. said Southern institutions were founded upon it. It had existed there for more than eighty years, and if, when the war is over, the South chooses to cherish it, it was none of her business. (Cheers.) In the course of her hard hits on the secession members of Congress she said we cannot afford to have them (the members) there. In conclusion she commented with severity on the treatment of the black troops, and gave a graphic and touching picture of the black color-bearer in battle, who, after one of his arms had been shattered by a musket ball, held up the flag with the unwounded arm, in the terrible storm of shot and shell, and when the battle ceased, crawled, as best he could, to the camp, where, with his dying breath, he said, "Boys, the dear old flag never touched the ground." (Cheers.)

At the close of the lecture, which was rather gloomy in its view of affairs, Mr. Tilton was loudly called for. He arose and said:

I am surprised that you call me out. It is written, What shall he say who cometh after the King? It might also be written, What shall he say who cometh after the Queen? (Merriment.) A friend of mine said to me that the present Administration has tried to stand upon two proverbs: "Honesty is the best policy," and "Procrastination is the thief of time;" but that the proverbs have been interpreted, till they stand the wrong way: "Honesty is the thief of time," and "Procrastination is the best policy." (Great laughter.) That this is the fact, the lady has demonstrated to-night. What then? Well then, remember the 7th of June. (Applause.)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Occupation of Colima, Mexico, by the French—Old Juan Alvarez Refuses to Listen to the Proposals of the French—Oajaca still Held by Diaz.

San Francisco, Monday, April 18.

Sailed, ship *Carrier Dove*, for Calcutta.

The steamer *Oriziba*, from Panama, brings letters from Acapulco to the 5th inst.

The occupation of Colima by 2,000 French is confirmed. Proposals have been made to old Juan Alvarez to acknowledge the Empire. He declined to listen to them, and said that the French were the enemies of his country, and he would resist them to the last extremity.

It is believed that the French will find the mountaineers of Guerrero among their most uncompromisable enemies in Mexico.

The latest advices from Oajaca state that Gen. Diaz held the city with 6,000 Mexicans. He was confident of his ability to defend the State against the present French forces. In an emergency he could safely retreat to Chiapas or Guerrero. The natives of these States are all hostile to the French.

San Francisco, Tuesday, April 19.

Arrived, steamer *American*, from Panama.

The feature of the market is increased disposition to sell goods through auction houses. Importers are doing a limited business for the season.

Crushed Sugars 15c. Lard advanced and partly in demand at low prices. Butter lower, and little offered.

The Gould quartz mill at Virginia City was burned on the 16th. Loss $40,000.

The Los Angeles *Star*, of the 16th, contains encouraging accounts from Colorado River mines. The river was rising slowly. Two new steamers, designed for the river, had arrived at the mouth of the Colorado from San Francisco.

From the West.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, April 19.

A Leavenworth dispatch says returns from all the important counties in Kansas show a triumph for Lincoln (!) over Cassidy.

The United States Express Company was robbed at St. Joseph, yesterday, of $20,000.

The Memphis cotton market, on the 16th, was unusually active and firm; prices unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bales from the White River.

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

Capture of Gen. Shackelford and others.

Louisville, Ky., Monday, April 18.

Bennett's guerrilla band on Thursday captured at Madisonville Gen. Shackelford, Provost-Marshal Dacres Moss, of that place, and several citizens, all of whom were subsequently released.

No further particulars.

Election in Chicago.

Chicago, Tuesday, April 19.

E. S. Brown, the Republican candidate for Police Commissioner, was elected to-day by 300 majority. The Republicans gain four Aldermen, making the Council a tie. Only a two-thirds vote was polled.

FROM ALBANY.

The Pressure of Legislation—The Adjournment—The Resolution to the New-York Gas Laws—The Metropolitan Police Bill—The Extension of Seventh-avenue—Bills Killing—The Administration of Bills.

Albany, Tuesday, April 19, 1864.

The pressure upon the industry of the Legislature increases as the time when it is understood that final adjournment will take place draws near. The question of passing many bills is a question of legislative equity, if such a term is consistent with the dignity of the Legislature. Of nine hundred and eighteen bills introduced in the Assembly, and two hundred and twenty-one which have come down from the Senate, seven hundred and twenty have been read the third time and passed or been rejected. Bills that are now pending between the two Houses may be lost for want of time. Although resolutions providing for final adjournment on Saturday next have been repeatedly offered, neither House seems to pass such a resolution.

I hear the opinion expressed, that a considerable reduction of the New-York tax levy will be recommended by the Committee on Cities, before whom the advocates for reform presented their views. A reduction of two or three millions is spoken of, but nothing more definite is stated.

Important bills are being rapidly disposed of, or will be soon by reference to legislative proceedings.

The contested seat in the Senate is one of the important questions still undecided. The report of the committee seems likely to be delayed to the last moment.

Senator Pierce reported, this morning, the bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Law. One section of the bill provides for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, under penalty of a fine, and makes it the duty of the District Attorney to prosecute such offenders. Senator Pierce explained that this section was nearly or exactly the existing law, and that it was inoperative. He moved, therefore, to substitute for this section a section providing that the sale of liquors on Sunday must be made a misdemeanor, and that it shall be punished by a fine of $50 and by imprisonment for not less than five nor more than thirty days. Senator Pierce opposed this proposition to amend, at some length, urging that it would prevent the passage of the Sunday Liquor Law which has passed the Senate and is now in the House. He believed it would not savright to embarrass the passage of the entire bill by inserting such an amendment. Senator Sullivan expressed a similar opinion. Other Senators thought that the amendment would simply make a law operative which had become a dead letter. It was urged as important that the amendment made it the duty of the Treasurer to prosecute offenses of the character in question. This was to insure the carrying out of the provisions of the section. After a good deal of skirmishing the amendment was adopted by a vote of nineteen to nine. Inquiries in regard to the general provisions of the bill were then made, and it appeared that fundamental changes were proposed to be made in the existing police law. The bill provided that the police force of Brooklyn may be increased by the Commissioners, the city contributing to five hundred, the limit of the force now being two hundred. After some effort to obtain delay for further examination of the bill, it was finally passed to a third reading.

The bill providing for the extension of the Seventh-avenue of New-York City, was reassed from the House to the Senate this morning, having passed with an amendment providing to place the control of the extension in the hands of the Central Park Commissioners. This amendment was concurred in, several Senators, however, declining to vote in the affirmative, on the ground that time was not given to examine the amendment and make sure of its precise import. This bill is not, as I stated yesterday, the result of the conviction, that many bills should be killed in the present subject to which they relate by their titles—the title being "To alter the map or plan of New-York City." Members cannot, of course, vote intelligently on such a bill, without time for investigation. It would be well for those who send bills to the Legislature to make a note of the fact that the title should be precise.

One of those doubtful actions which constitute a division among legislators came before the House to-day, and was killed by a decided vote. It was a bill which had previously passed the Senate without opposition, but Mr. Bixby, of Wyoming, who is termed the "Bill-killer," succeeded in convincing the Assembly that it was inexpedient. Members agreed that it was in bill "to pick the country doctors." The following is the gist of the bill:

In addition to the powers and privileges now belonging to and exercised by the United States Warehousing Company, they shall have power to guarantee the payment, punctuality, performance and or non-fulfilment of contracts, bills of exchange, mortgages, bonds, bills of sale, claims, rents, annuities, mortgages, shares in actions, evidences of debt, and certificates of property or value, at such rates of interest, and upon such terms as may be established by the Board of Directors of said company, such rate of interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, to receive deposits of money, deposits or otherwise, bullion, specie, plate, jewelry, &c.

It shall be lawful for said company to sell at public auction or private sale, as may be specified in the contract between the parties, all property of what kind soever mentioned in or offered by said contract, after two months shall have elapsed.

The Senate spent the second or some length the Assembly Bill to permit the amalgamation of milk. There was an effort on the part of some Senators to amend, so as not to make it an offence to sell milk obtained from cows fed on swill. Senator Murphy expressed the opinion that the bill had been proposed to injure certain parties and not to protect the public. Senator Allaben stated that the bill had been drawn in accordance with suggestions of physicians of the State, and was such as was deemed to be required to protect the public health. The bill (which is very stringent in its provisions) passed the Senate by a strong vote, and without material amendment.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, April 19.

A remonstrance was received from the North Atlantic Steamship Company relative to encroachments upon their pier at the foot of Canal-street, New-York.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Against the bill relative to planting oysters in the waters of Queens County. Agreed to.

The Metropolitan Police Salary Bill, amended by abolishing the office of Excise Commissioners in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, and vesting the power of granting licenses and enforcing the excise law in the Police Commissioners; abolishing the twenty-freeholder requirement, and making the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays a misdemeanor, such offence to be prosecuted by the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Against increasing the salary of the Surrogate's Clerk in New-York. Agreed to.

The bill for a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, New-York, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Seventh-avenue Improvement Bill, giving the Park Commissioners control over the same from the Central Park to the Harlem River was passed.

BILLS PASSED.

The Brooklyn Armory Bill.

Relative to securities deposited by life insurance companies.

Relative to the District Courts in New-York.

Relative to Justices of the Peace in Brooklyn.

For completion of the Battery Extension in New-York.

For the improvement of Manhattan-square.

Relative to repair contracts.

Appropriating $20,000 for the improvement of the State Arsenal, Brooklyn.

Incorporating the American Literary Fund Association.

Making more stringent the act relative to the adulteration of milk.

Relative to the service of process upon express companies.

Relative to the disposition of parrels used for malt liquors.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill for the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Tuesday, April 19.

REPORTS.

Incorporating the East India Telegraph Company. Complete.

Authorizing the State Banks to organize as National Banks. Complete.

For the relief of the New-York Propyle Gaslight Company. Complete.

To prevent the swindling of persons who are enlisted in the United States service.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act incorporating the Brooklyn Firemen.

To alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn.

Incorporating the Union Trust Company.

Amending the act relative to the Department of Public Charities and Correction.

The New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Bill.

To amend the charter of the Hudson and Harlem Rivers Canal Company.

Relative to the Brooklyn City and Bidgewood Railroad Company.

Relative to the Croton Water Works.

To improve North Third-street, Brooklyn.

To amend the act for a park and parade ground in Brooklyn.

To extend the limit for the completion of the South Side Railroad.

To amend the Mechanics' Lien Law of New-York.

The Albany Bridge Bill.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill for appropriating $3,000 for developing the salt springs at Montezuma, was ordered to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION.

The New-York City and County Tax Bills were reported favorably, and made the special order for to-morrow.

The State Annual Tax Bill has been ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

FAIR OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Yesterday, the fourteenth day of the great fair, was one of the most beautiful since its opening, yet the crowd was quite crowded. During the afternoon and evening, however, the crowd thronged, and by eight o'clock the hall was crowded and he full as usual.

The committee of the Executive Committee, in evening, was requested, and performed very justly, as wrong, the number of their children had been given, and they were compelled to leave the same as usual.

The sale of pictures by lottery in the Art Gallery last evening commenced with considerable spirit. The majority of the cabinet pieces realized good prices. A portrait of Russian Cossack, the great Russian commander, sold for $1,000, and was purchased. Amid a burst of enthusiasm, by Wm. Cullen Bryant. An "Home Scene," by Van Dyke, purchased in 1837, by Wm. M. Aspinwall of the executors of the Duke of Montebello, and by him presented to the fair, was sold for $600. A small cabinet piece, by Kensett, brought $700. Among the purchasers were Marshall O. Roberts, John F. Gourlay and many of our prominent artists. The total receipts were $9,453.

THE CHILDREN FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

On Monday morning the first of the children from the Public Schools visited the Fair. They commenced at 8 o'clock, and poured in, around and out in a steady stream until 11. They were from the Ninth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wards, the Ninth under charge of Mr. Hanson, the Fifteenth under charge of Mr. Hyman, Secretary of the Committee on Public Schools, and the Eighteenth under charge of Mr. Horton. There were also some 200 colored children from the Eighteenth Ward. They were met at the entrance by Mr. Richard Grant White, Chairman of the Committee on Public Schools, and Mr. James A. Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt taking the lead of the line, conducted them slowly through the department of arms and trophies, and then down and up the art gallery, that they might have a good look at all the pictures; thence through the vast building and refreshment departments to the main hall; here they were marched up one aisle and down another, round the fancy bazaar and past all the prominent stands to the fancy, grocery and preserve departments, and to the Knickerbocker Kitchen. Two by two came 12,000 children in the space of three hours, and of that number about 2,000 were in the line. Their excellent conduct was generally remarked; not a rude or unruly boy or girl; not a discontented child was seen, and not a single act of disobedience occurred; everything passed off as pleasantly as could be wished. The children were allowed plenty of time to see all the sights, and well they improved it. It was pleasing and interesting to watch the faces of the little ones as they entered the various departments, and their happy and bewildered look when they were ushered into the main hall. "Take care, Johnny, don't, we'll run against Sue, Johnny," said one little fellow, in the excitement of the moment; "we'll write about it next convention day." "No, I won't," was the reply, "I'm going to write about the flag he was under President Pierce, because people don't know so much about that." Various other sallies received notice. In the Art Gallery, one little fellow stood for several minutes before Lauder's great picture, eyes wide open, and taking in its beauties. Mr. Wright touched him on the shoulder, and said: "Well, my boy, you seem to like that picture; do you know it's the picture of Washington crossing the Delaware when he went over to whip the Britishers?" "That's bully," was the reply, in a tone so hearty and emphatic as to cause many a smile among his seniors. In the main hall the cocoa palm-tree received much notice. "Look, Mary," said one little girl, certainly not over six years old, "there's the cocoa-nut tree I told you about; remember I told you, and when I get home, I'm going to tell ma I've seen one, and will see the monkeys growing on it, too." Her little companion did not seem at all disposed to believe it, however, "cause they don't look like cocoa-nuts, they are too smooth." The Fire Department stand was also much noticed by the boys. "Say Tom," said one boy, "that engine's just like the one father runs with." "Well, my father don't run with any engine," was the reply, "he's a catcher, and he's got a prettier sweat than any there is here, too."

So many thanked happy faces are seldom seen together, and the sight was very gratifying. The children from the various Public Schools will visit the fair to-morrow morning (this week from 9 till 11 o'clock); during those hours no adults are admitted except the teachers who have the children in charge, and the little ones consequently have an excellent opportunity to see everything.

Yesterday morning the Fair was visited by the Public School children of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Wards.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The telegraph which has been opened in operation in the machine room, by Messrs. Charles T. & J. H. Chatham attracts much attention. They have made a fine display of their goods, and in many they are very interesting. The stand is in charge of Mr. John B. Parsons, who, by his clear explanations and willingness to satisfy the curious, has made himself very popular. During the day he gave "electric shocks" to many, and in the evening exhibits the electric light, which always attracts a crowd who view it with wonder and delight.

THE RESTAURANT.

The Restaurant is kept constantly filled with young ladies and gentlemen, who, having questioned through all the various departments of the fair, find the exercise has given them excellent appetites, and that a dainty little lunch would be very acceptable. The arrangements are excellent, the waiters numerous and attentive, the dishes very nicely cooked and served up, and the prices moderate. Bonwit's chef-d'œuvre stand is very well patronized, and the ladies say that ice cream (ice cream is really delicious, the Restaurant is noted for it) under the supervision of Mr. Ed. of the Astor House, assisted by Mr. Wm. H. Rayson, a very active and valuable assistant, who, by his experience and personal attention, contributes greatly to the pleasure and enjoyment of the visitors.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

The auction sale of books will be commenced this evening, at 7½ o'clock, on the ground floor, near the Summer-house. A large collection and a great variety of popular and valuable books will be sold. Mr. Lenfrey, of the Trade Salesrooms, will officiate as auctioneer. The books, of which there are only one or two copies each, will remain in the book-room for sale until the close of the fair.

THE FAIR—THE GROUP AND SHIPP'S ARC LIGHT.

The ghost in the Park fountain, produced by Shipp's arc light, has attracted thousands of visitors within the past few days, and it is really as well worth seeing as the gladiators that started breathless audiences at New-York theatres last Fall. The idea of the Commission was much admired by Dr. Gurney, Lieut. Gen. Scott, the Prince and numerous of the patent air light, for his generosity in donating proof thereto the light and illuminating the Park at his own expense. The light itself deserves more than a passing notice. For it is truly one of the most beautiful and powerful lights that modern science has given to the world. In a clear, perfectly constructed burner two pounds of camphoric oil or other part of decomposed gas produces a light equal to a Drummond or calcium light, thus furnishing the lowest amount of light at a less cost than any method yet discovered, for the more gas is consumed than by an ordinary burner. It is being introduced with great success on leading railways as a locomotive light. The New-York Central road have placed it on over 200 of their locomotive engines, and it is equally adapted for lighting churches, halls, hotels, steamers or for any other purpose for which a powerful white light is required. The light in Union-square is reflected from a mirror four feet in diameter and lights up the whole square and Broadway as far as the turn at Grand Street. The apparatus is perfectly simple and cleanly, and Dr. Sam Jube is a practical and scientific chemist, in deservedly receiving a fortune from his useful invention.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts yesterday were as follows:

Saturday's P. M.	$10,628 11
Sunday, Free-to-all-street	3,164 00
Admission, Union-square	622 00
Donations	139 00
Total	$15,154 70
Receipts from other Departments:	
Restaurant—Gross receipts to date	$62,300 00
Union-square—Gross receipts to date	54,022 00
Tea Department—Gross receipts to date	21,500 00
Indian Department—Gross receipts to date	2,160 00

THE SWORDS.

The total number of votes cast at the Fourteenth-street building at the close of the fair last evening, were 32,771, of which

Gen. Grant had received	6,820
Gen. Hancock	6,020
Scattering	117
Grant's majority	78

Restoration and Sore Throat.—This painful result of "Catarrhal Cold" or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at once then be removed by allowing one or two of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Singers and public speakers will find them of peculiar advantage. Military officers and soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots

and shoes, ankle and Balmoral boots, in great variety and of our own manufacture.

A. LAMBERT, No. 3 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

The Scientific American, referring to it as the 20th, says: "It is really a useful and novel instrument. It guides the work itself," &c. It preserves the style, avoids knotting, no basting. "No machine is complete without it." Price $1.50, with directions. Sent by mail free. Remit by cash or value to the trade, Fourteenth-street, in the sewing machine room, and at the inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBBS' sewing-machine office, No. 658 Broadway, New-York.

"In Hoc Vinces."

ROSAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS, is composed very largely of cubeaps, with a number of other rare medical plants, chiefly products of the tropics of Asia and America. It is the only exhilarant tonic or beverage in the world followed by no stupefying reaction; hence its convalescents, the debilitated and sedentary, it has no equal. It has the pleasant bitter taste of pure cubeaps back, with an inimitable exquisite flavor suited to the most refined palate. We refer to testimonials published daily in this column, as to the scope of its medical powers.

W. CHILTON & CO.,
Marble Store, No. 13 Walker-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

FROM A CLERGYMAN.

NEWARK, June 18, 1863.

Messrs. W. Chilton & Co.:

In answer to your inquiries with regard to the Crimean Bitters you kindly gave me, I can right heartily say, that as an invigorating and exhilarating tonic for the sedentary, it is all you said of it. It is better far than the wine, *gingerpop or beer*. Blesses as a dyspeptic wished for at one bathing quarters.

"Quod cures aliquid, quod cum spe divine manet
In venas animamque meum, quod verba ministrat."

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Survey at a Glance.

THE
WHOLE FIELD OF THE FASHIONS,
IN
GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

In order to do this you are invited to visit the establishment of

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The largest and most completely stocked hat store in the United States. For the current season he has introduced upward of *one hundred new styles*. He is putting that into its simplest form to say, that in his twenty years' experience as a hatter, he has never only never offered, but has never seen so extensive a variety of hat

FASHIONS FOR ALL AGES,

as his store now contains. It would seem as if

TASTE AND FANCY

could scarcely suggest an addition to the children's and misses' department, yet it is believed that no mother can fail to equip her children satisfactorily from so vast and diversified an assortment. In the department of gentlemen's dress and business hats there are over

TWENTY-FIVE NEW STYLES

which are all special to the season.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it Takes the Name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Evington Brothers,
CHINA AND GLASS IMPORTERS,

would call attention to their elegant and extensive stock of goods.

OUR SPRING STOCK was laid in before the recent advance in gold, and will be sold accordingly.

Glass engraving on the premises, sets of glass richly cut and engraved with initials to order.

BROKEN GLASSES, CHOCKS, PLATED GOODS, &c., &c.

Please call and examine assortment and prices.

Nos. 238 and 240 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Trichopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and sensation, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chapped, chaffed, sunburned, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of gun wounds, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 334 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, recently perfected its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Office, Philadelphia. New-York: and Palmer's Legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Large Sale of Furniture.—We shall continue the sale THIS DAY of cabinet furniture belonging to a gentleman about leaving New-Orleans, which was received in this City for sale, at No. 561 Broadway, opposite Mills's, at half o'clock. All of first class, and to be sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

Congress.—The inspiration can suggest nothing more delicious than the Congress Bourbon, Punch and Cordial. Sold everywhere. Wholesale Agents in New-York, D. BARNES & CO. Wholesale Agents in Boston—F. J. TIRKHAM & CO.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Hent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Refrigerators, Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 67 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses.—Dr. Rigger's Truss invites the perverest criticism. Hard rubber water-proof cleanly, durable; also, Varicocele Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines,
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Hill, Inimitable Curler of Hair and Whiskers.—Styles neat and suitable, executed in the best manner only, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Boynton—Hyde.—On Thursday, April 14, by Rev. J. N. Fairbanks, at Sudbury, Vt., Spencer R. Boynton, of Cornwall, to Mahala H. Hyde, of Sudbury, daughter of Jas. K. Hyde, Esq.

Brown—Samson.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 19, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., Rev. F. Edwin Brown, Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, to Miss Lizzie C., daughter of J. E. Samson, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Dare—Sedgare.—On Monday, April 18, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Mr. Henry C. Dare to Miss Agnes L. Sedgare, daughter of Adam Sedgare, all of this City.

Finch—Sears.—In St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Tuesday, April 19, by Rev. Alfred E. Beach, D. D., James P. Finch to Miss Lucia L. Sears, all of this City.

Goodhart—Vandewater.—On Monday, April 18, at the residence of the bride's father, Harlem, by Rev. Dr. Draper, D. D., William Goodhart to Isabella H., daughter of Clarkson Vandewater, all of this City.

Hoyt—Scofield.—On Tuesday, April 19, at the Washington-av. M. E. Church, by Rev. Thomas H. Beach, assisted by Rev. R. R. Woodfield, Mr. Mark Hoyt, of New-York, to Miss A. Augusta Scofield, of Brooklyn. No cards.

Sumner—Griffin.—On Tuesday, April 19, at Calvary Church, by Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, William Sumner, Jr., to Mary Lawrence, daughter of the late William Francis Griffin.

Vale—Lovell.—On Tuesday, April 19, by Rev. Henry Dimmock, Robert L. Vale to Annie M., daughter of Rev. Wm. R. Lovell, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Barlow.—On Tuesday, April 19, of typhus fever, Benjamin S. Barlow, Superintendent of the Five Points' House of Industry, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of the institution, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Marble-st. church.

Garter.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Friday, April 18, Josiah Carter, in the 87th year of his age.

Mt. Vernon and Fishkill papers please copy.

Ogden.—On Monday, April 18, Francis M. Ogden, U. S. Navy, aged 40 years.

The friends of the deceased attached to the Navy-yard, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 246 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Row.—On Tuesday, April 19, Grace E., daughter of Lorenzo Dow, aged 4 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 154 West 20th-st., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dunn.—At Bull's Ferry, N. J., on Tuesday, April 19, Henry Dunn, aged 62 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, the 21st inst., from the Methodist Church, Bull's Ferry, at 2 o'clock.

Elwell.—On Tuesday, April 19, Emily Louisa, only daughter of Charles F. and Elmira M. Elwell, aged 7 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 180 Elliott place, Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Grosse.—On Thursday, March 3, from wounds received in the battle of Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, and while a captive in the enemy's hands, Corporal Thomas Grosse, Company C, 40th regiment, N. Y. S. V., in the 24th year of his age, eldest son of Thomas W. Grosse, of Brooklyn, E. D.

Gray.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 19, John Gray, aged 67 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 407 West 42d-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia and Paisley (Scotland) papers please copy.

Hopper.—*Suddenly, on Monday, April 18, Carrie, eldest daughter of Abraham D. and Laura W. Hopper, aged 2 years and 3 months.*

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 226 Bleecker-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

Homan.—At Olean, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 5, of consumption of the lungs, Frank E. Homan, aged 19 years, only son of the late S. H. Homan, M. D., and grandson of J. C. Homan, Esq., both of Mendham, N. J.

Lee.—At Fishkill, on Friday evening, April 15, Hermann F. Lee, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence.

Morgan.—At his residence in this City, on Tuesday, April 19, Capt. E. E. Morgan, aged 68 years.

His remains will be taken to Haybrook, Conn., for interment.

Nicholls.—In Harlem, on Monday, April 18, Frank Alfred, only son of Alfred and Isabella Nicholls, aged 7 years, 5 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, 120th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

Noxon.—At her residence, Beekman, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Monday evening, March 28, of apoplexy, Mary Wyld, of Elmore Noxon, Esq., and daughter of the late Wm. S. Woolley.

Schuyler.—At Rhinebeck, on Monday, April 18, Stephen Schuyler, only son of the late Stephen Schuyler, Esq., in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

DRAWING OF THE
BRELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

Extra Class 187—April 19, 1864.

34, 4, 28, 23, 38, 12, 19, 9, 40, 75, 5, 46.

Class 188—April 18, 1864.

27, 45, 31, 32, 72, 48, 25, 17, 24, 38, 4, 41, 68.

E. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Kentucky, Extra Class 283.—April 19, 1864.

73, 45, 5, 19, 32, 27, 30, 21, 53, 8, 63, 4.

Kentucky, Class 284.—April 20, 1864.

54, 42, 9, 3, 57, 53, 6, 24, 38, 32, 72, 14, 38.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

J. B. STAFFORD'S
IRON & SULPHUR POWDERS
INVIGORATE THE BODY AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These powders are a chemical combination which is readily dissolved in water or in the contents of the stomach, where they at once unite with the digested food and enter with it into the formation of new blood. The iron by its magnetic attraction retains the vital or life giving forces in the circulation, strengthening the system generally; while the combined sulphur converts the foul and acrid secretions of the body and blood into gases, which are ejected through the pores of the body and skin, by the increased energy and strength of the circulation

DYSPEPTICS find immediate relief from the action of these powders upon the Liver and Spleen

For SCROFULA, CANCERS, SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, SORES, or any eruption of the BODY or SKIN their curative effects are magical.

For TUMORS, SWELLINGS, DROPSIES, ABSCESSES, WENS, ETC., their dispersion and cure is certain, though of years standing.

They cure all forms of DEBILITY and WEAKNESS, as well as irregular secretions.

They convert PHLEGM and the acrid secretions of the THROAT, LUNGS or of CATARRH into gases, and give strength to the consumptive.

They cause a natural secretion of the saliva of the bowels, preventing habitual or chronic CONSTIPATION, and every form of PILES.

WORMS are created by and live only upon the impurities of the body; they cannot exist in a person whose system has been purified by these Powders.

☞ ¼ to ½ a Powder, daily, is sufficient for children. They neither *Sicken* nor *Purge*. *Being compounded with Sugar, they are very agreeable to the taste.*

Full explanations of the above and other diseases, for which J. B. Stafford's Olive Tar is also used, are contained in a 36 page pamphlet, which I send anywhere, *free, by mail*. This pamphlet contains over a hundred testimonials, among which will be found the names of

GEORGE LAW, Esq., 6th-av., N. Y.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Bangor, N. Y.
E. B. COLEMAN, Esq., Astor House, N. Y.
S. LELAND, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor *Independent*.
Rev. SD. BRIGHT, Editor *Examiner*, N. Y.
Rev. D. W. C. CROSE, General Agent Bible Union.
Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.

One package (12 powders,) $1; three packages (36 powders,) $2 50.

Sent anywhere free by mail.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Whereas, J. B. STAFFORD'S IRON & SULPHUR POWDERS are extensively counterfeited, and the counterfeits are such close imitations of the genuine outside envelope and inside directions that it is exceedingly difficult for the unlisted to tell which are the genuine and which are the counterfeit. Now, therefore, I have deemed it necessary to inform the public that, hereafter, all warranted J. B. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders will have the fac simile signature of A. M. STAFFORD on the outside envelope, and on the inside directions. Take no others that are not so countersigned.

J. B. STAFFORD, Chemist,
No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MEDIUM AND FINE
CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

A complete stock of well made goods, suitable for Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.

HENRY & JOHN FARET, Jr.,
No. 16 Chambers-st., adjoining Stewart's.

A COMPLETE SET OF THE NEW-YORK *Daily Times* (from the initial number 1850 to 1859 inclusive,) neatly bound in 36 volumes, for sale. Apply to SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Times Office.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES,
THE BEST COOKING APPARATUS IN USE.
They are
SUBSTANTIAL, ECONOMICAL
in the consumption of coal, and
SURE BAKERS.
Put up and warranted by
JAMES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late James, Beebe & Co.,
corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.,
one block from Broadway.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1861, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue thereof Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than five nor more than *forty* years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the fifty and one hundred dollar bonds are payable on the 1st of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of *Fifty Dollars* ($50,) *One Hundred Dollars* ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000,) Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000,) and Ten Thousand Dollars, ($10,000;) and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) and One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to renders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

New-York National Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

First National Bank of Philadelphia.

First National Bank of Baltimore.

First National Bank of Washington.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

ESTABLISHED 1808.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES,

Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 642 West-st.

Merchants are requested to send for List of Prices.

5,000,000 OF CIGARS,
ALL GRADES AND SIZES.
JOHN J. REIMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-STREET.

Merchants and the trade are respectfully informed that I have got on hand, and am constantly receiving from my branch house in Havana, the best brands and most valuable sizes of every grade of

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,

which I am offering at very moderate prices. My connections with cold port enable me to defy all competition.

MY STOCK OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision, FOR CASH, consists of most all sizes and qualities, FROM $30 TO $70 PER 1,000.

I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $45 TO $200.
TO THE TRADE.

My stock of LEAF TOBACCO is well worth your attention, and I invite you to inspect it.

To my customers and the public, the information that I keep, as usual, a supply of

Choice Imported and Domestic Liquors on hand, which, together with my Wood and Willow Ware, I offer at low figures.

JOHN J. REIMER,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR MURRAY.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.

One thousand cases of this exquisite wine for sale at TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS.

WM. HENRY WARD, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all Descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

"LORING MUST CALL IN GOVERNLEMENT'S" aid to raise all the printing presses in the country and enable him to supply the demand for that most excellent publication,

MAINSTONE'S HOUSEKEEPER.

It is a 'midnight darling' that Charles Lamb would have exulted in."

This is the favorable impression formed by the accomplished editor of the Boston Post.

It is uniform in style and price with that other remarkable English novel,

"PIQUE,"

which is having such a run.

Every wholesaler supplies it, and you are SURE to find it at

Augusta Brentano's, Kirby & Co's, Walter Low's, M. A. Macfarland's, A. Turnbull's, Miller & Mathews's, Randolph's, Crowell's, Appleton's.

LORING, Publisher,
No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.

Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.

Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 616
BROADWAY.

No. 616
BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," as well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing in case that the blinding could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lost an ear as a brother practitioner has done, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the cause, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely deprived of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and enjoyment. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids commencing itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endeavored to throw it off in the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Through but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are

FINANCIAL.

THE ANTHRACITE
GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING
COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

WM. H. APPLETON,
President.

WM. H. APPLETON, O. D. F. GRANT,
ABRAHAM S. COZZENS,
Trustees.

Capital, $3,000,000; Shares, $100 each.

Books of subscription for 20,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16.

The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York.

Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in installments as the work progresses.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BEYLERT & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold Bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

OFFICE—POSTAL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL, 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
W. W. TUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. J. ASTOR, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—W. W. TUDD.
Vice-President—GEO. BLISS.
Treasurer—WM. E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MILO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SARATOGA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Saratoga Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the existing debt of the company may be paid, and the remainder of the resources of the estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.

New-York, April 11, 1864.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch.)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Coupons on Stocks and Government Vouchers cashed, paid, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. pay, pass six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, L. S. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:
New-York: Bankers, Fisk & Hatch, Bankers, Bost. S. H. Walley, President of the Shoe-and-Leather Bank.
Philadelphia: Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers, Bankers.
E. S. Wheldon & Co., Bankers.
Washington:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
T. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

AVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
Bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON AND all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7-30 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

SPENCER, VILLA & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 12 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Mining Stocks.
Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.
CALDWELL, ASHWORTH,
No. 10 Pine-st.,
is authorized to receive subscriptions on account of the above bonds; interest and principal payable in coin. As the bonds bear date the 1st March, 1864, the accrued interest from that time to date of subscription must be paid by the subscriber in gold, or currency at the rate of fifty per cent premium for gold, until further notice. The bonds will be ready for delivery on or about April 1, 1864.

BULLION

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.
Subscriptions received
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the first meeting of the Hartford Mining Company, of Michigan, will be held at their business office, No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing said company.

GYLES CHURCH, } Corporators.
WILLIAM DIAMOND, }

New-York, April 5, 1864.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or elsewhere, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Nat. Leather Company of Connecticut, Hartford, will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 19 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester W. Hubbard and Morris L. Jesup, Trustees, and that all such bonds cease to bear interest on said day.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.

New-York, March 26, 1864.

Office of No. 8 Jno. O'Brien,
No. 43 Wall-st.

WE ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN AT PAR.

The usual one-eighth allowed to bankers and brokers.

W. A. JNO. O'BRIEN.

FOX AND WINGDOHEN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—All of the property of this company is advertised to be sold May 5, 1864. The undersigned have been appointed a committee to purchase at said sale, for the net and benefit of those only who assign and convey the Silver stock and bonds by them previous to May 1, 1864, and who make the required money payments. Bond and stockholders who desire to assign for them should do so over at our office, Nos. 10 and 11 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 6.

JOHN LOWERY,
SAMUEL MARSH,
THERON J. STEVENS.
H. A. COWDREY.

Office of the Directors and Stock Out R. R. Co.,
M. K. Jesup & Co., Treasurer Agents,
No. 40 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York, April 14, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed in the Office of Dubuque, and New-York, on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 15th day of May next, inclusive.

GEO. D. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 24 day of May next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d day of April until the morning of May 9.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, upon improved City property, 3 to 5 years, or five years or more, in sums of $20,000 to $100,000. Apply to JOHN JEFFERIES, in case of C. S. STRONG, No. 48 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Jackson-st., Room No. 4, East Side, near Fresh Sreet.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT LOAN.
UNITED STATES TREASURY.

New-York, April 4, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) and coupon bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) and one thousand dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March 1 or September 1, as the case may be, by paying the accrued interest in cash, (or United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions, I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind, (registered or coupon,) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

A commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to those subscribing for others or resale. The delivery of these bonds have commenced, and will be continued promptly.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY
(146 miles long)
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR $1,000,000, FOR SALE BY MARIE & KANZ, No. 37 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned now offer for sale $1,000,000 of the First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Company, (Hon. F. Prentice, President,) redeemable in New-York July 1, 1905, and convertible into stock at par within ten years.

The Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York City. They are executed to Daniel Drew and Alfred Van Santvoord, Trustees, and secured by a mortgage which "covers the whole of said road, including the right of way, franchises, real estate, superstructure, franchises and appurtenances belonging to, or to belong to the company" and is the first and a preferred lien thereon, except that one other mortgage, directed by a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to be executed to the City of Albany, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of $1,400,000 of bonds issued to the City of Albany, a loan in aid of the said road, which two mortgages are by the terms of the act declared to be an equality of "lien."

The length of road is 146 miles, entirely within the State of New-York, extending from the City of Albany to Binghamton on the Erie Railway, through a rich and productive region, forming valuable connections with other railroads at its two terminal, and opening another avenue from the coal regions.

The first division of thirty-five miles from Albany to Schoharie has recently been opened for business; that portion from Schoharie to Oneonta, Otsego County, forty-five miles, has been long graded, is now in repair, the balance is nearly ready for letting, and proposals are now advertised for grading and bridging fifty miles beyond Oneonta.

The cost of the first division, including rolling stock, is about $1,000,000, in addition to which $300,000 have been expended on the balance of the line; total expended to Jan. 1, 1864, $1,345,000.

The means of the company to complete the road, including what is already expended, are $2,000,000, individual and town subscriptions to the stock, of which $1,140,000 have been paid in; $1,000,000 of First Mortgage Bonds; $1,000,000 Albany City Loan, and $500,000 appropriated by the State of New-York, and payable one-half when the road is completed to Cobbleskill, forty miles; the balance when completed eighty miles—to Oneonta; total, $4,500,000. Estimated cost of the road when completed, $4,000,000, or about $22,000 per mile. The Joint mortgages to secure the bonds issued by the company, and the bonds to be issued by the City of Albany, together $2,000,000, constitute a total lien of $14,000 per mile.

MARIE & KANZ.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

New-York, March 26, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of
UNITED STATES BONDS,
authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
E. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

UNITED STATES GOLD MINING COMPANY,

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York. Capital stock $1,500,000 in 7,500 shares of $200 each.

TRUSTEES.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., New-York.
WM. A. BOOTH, New-York.
W. B. SCOTT, New-York.
JAMES D. FISH, New-York.
W. B. OGDEN, Chicago.
H. H. BOODY, New-York.
LOWELL HOLBROOK, New-York.
OFFICERS.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., President.
H. H. BOODY, Vice-President.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. H. SCUDDER, Counsel.

Books of subscription for the sale of 37,500 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at the office of H. MORGAN & CO., No. 52 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., and close at 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day. Should a larger number of shares than that above indicated be subscribed for, allotments will be made by the Trustees.

Subscription price $10 per share, payable $5 at the time of subscribing, the balance on the call of the Treasurer.

The Trustees will reserve $125,000 as a working capital.

W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., President.

New-York, April 12, 1864.

Office of the Columbia Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 342 Broadway, New-York, April 21, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen:

Timothy G. Churchill,	A. L. Sayre,
George Opdyke,	R. H. Van Anden,
Montgomerie Ward,	Elias C. Brown,
Elon Sutton,	Richard S. Palmer,
Joseph W. Meeks,	Dexter A. Hawkins,
Thomas Kennedy,	Jas. P. Kimball,
Daniel Butterfield,	James Olwell,
Elliot C. Cowdin,	Enoch Chamberlain,
Edwin O. Tufts, of Boston,	Thomas F. Way,
John G. Stratmann,	Lloyd D. Brown,
James English,	Charles R. Churchill,
James N. Seymour,	Geo. F. Codington, Jr.,
John Gibney,	Thos. R. Wooley,
John Armstrong,	Edward Cothout,
Charles Denison,	Charles M. Cellis,
George S. Batterson,	John De Luyter,
A. C. Smith,	Wm. H. Lee,
James A. Tompson,	George L. Kingsland,
Francis Leland,	Otis Lonckrick,
Edward Satterlee,	Wm. S. Opdyke.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Timothy G. Churchill, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

EDWARD REMEYE, Secretary.

Office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, April 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND ON STOCK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of (2½) TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, for the quarter ending 31st March (free of Government tax) on and after the 16th day of May next, out of the net earnings of said quarter, payable (free of Government tax) on and after the 16th day of May next, at the general office of the company, in the City of Pittsburgh, to the stockholders whose stock stands on the books of the company. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th day of April, and open on the 16th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Office of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 241 Broadway, New-York, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR THIS COMPANY, held the 30th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

Henry Olmsted,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Thos. Kennedy,	Peter Cooper,	Geo. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. E. Johnson,
Samuel Thom,	Chas. W. Pomeroy,	Henry Sohn,
Henry Hyworth,	James Collins,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	John Cammeyer,	Ed. M. Browne,
E. D. Morgan,	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. E. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY,
MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.
GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.
CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. G. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.
Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the (NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 1-10 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.
10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of bonds of this new loan.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Wall-st.,
Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank.

D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 36 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

GARRISON'S MINING COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Certificates for Stock are now ready at the office of the company, No. 26 William-st., where the prospectus and reports, and specimens of the ore, taken at the depths of 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100 feet, may be seen.

C. G. MEASE, Secretary.

Office of the Globe Fire Insurance Company,
Cor. Greenwich and Fulton-sts.,
New-York, April 13, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held on Tuesday, 12th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Leonard Kirby,	Thos. O. Gardner,	Geo. W. Elder,
D. R. Martin,	Samuel Hopkinson,	Jas. C. Kelly,
W. B. Skinmore,	Samuel Hands,	Thomas Reed,
John Castree,	John Rogers,	O. W. Bird,
A. Rutherfurd,	Moses W. Fish,	Daniel L. Ross,
Geo. W. Savage,	Joseph Colwell,	C. G. Yrelin,
Henry Elworth,	John Hustace,	W. W. Price,
Thomas Paton,	Joel D. Hunter,	S. T. Kemp,
C. H. Leaver,	Benjamin Wood,	Wm. H. Rice,
Robt. Sheridan,	Effingham Cock,	Geo. Opdyke.
Wilson G. Hunt,	C. H. Ludington,	W. F. Havemeyer,
W. A. Fowler,	Ezra Wheeler,	Harvey Weed,
Daniel Drew,	Fred. A. Lane,	Nath. Smith,
David Wagstaff,	Jas. A. Jacobus,	John Roper,
J. H. Benedict,	Chas. T. Buckley,	Throckmorton,
L. M. Luther,	M. B. Carpenter,	E. R. Livermore,
John J. Morris,	Robt. McLaughlin,	

and the following gentlemen, viz:
Chas. E. Graham, Francis Jenkins, Hector Armstrong, were appointed Inspectors at next election, and at a subsequent meeting of the Board, Leonard Kirby, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

Treasury Department,
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of February, 1864.

{Seal.} (Signed.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase in the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGH McCULLOCH, President.

Cleveland, March 28, 1864.

Quartermaster's Office, No. 6 State-st.,
New-York, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government, or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1864, will be paid on MONDAY, May 2, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Sec., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office,
City of New-York, April 1, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

ARMENIA LEAD COMPANY,
OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.
OFFICE NO. 41 CEDAR-ST.

200,000 Shares—Nominal par $5 each.

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE PROPERTY AND WORKING CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares, at 25 per share, and subject to any assessment, and free from all other liability, will be received at the office of the company, where full information will be given.

TRUSTEES.
JEREMIAH LODER,
G. FURMAN,
C. B. APPLEGATE,
L. B. LODER,
G. A. SACCHI.
LODER & FURMAN,
G. FURMAN, Secretary.

UNCALLENDER
GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$5,000,000
TREASURY $60,000 CASH, AND 30,000 SHARES FULL PAID STOCK.
$250,000 SHARES AT $20 EACH.
STOCK ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING PROPERTY.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES OF THIS STOCK WILL BE OPENED AT THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. KIRTLAND & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH APRIL, 1864.

Subscription price in full paid stock, $5 per share, one dollar per share to be paid on subscribing, the balance to be paid May 1, 1864, at which time certificates will be issued to stockholders.

Pamphlets containing a full description of the property of the company, &c., can be obtained at the office of Wm. F. Shirley, Home Insurance Building, No. 137 Broadway.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,
MICHIGAN.
CAPITAL, $800,000.
20,000 SHARES, $20 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $200,000.

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, at one-half its par value, or $12 50 per share.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 32 Chambers-st.,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864 and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments to be made by the Commissioners of Taxes for the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person or persons conceiving himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection, and the Commissioners of the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, or any of them; and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decisions, in relation to the cases in which such applications shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners
J. W. ALLEN, } of Taxes and
J. W. BROWN, } Assessments.

MOUNT VISTA
GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Charter granted February, 1864. Capital Stock only $300,000. A. F. Foster, Engineer and Superintendent of the mine. Glowing accounts from arrival of Engineer, increased width of the vein and richness of the ore—probable yield of from $1,200 to $2,000 to the ton. Books soon to be closed—only a limited number of shares at the original subscription price of $5. Call at the office of the Company, where you can examine the ore and obtain full information.

Office No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

10-40
SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.

H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 Broadway.

The usual commission of ¼ allowed to banks and bankers.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 156, 302, 308, 17, 41, 73, 378, 454, 208, 350, 176, 519, 2 and 98 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as secured on presentation and surrender.

G. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New-York Society Library, will be held at the Library Building, in University-place, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1864, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. and immediately meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.

WM. J. HOFFIN, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF the City of New-York, H. A. SMYTHE, President, have called in a second installment of thirty per cent. payable Thursday, the 21st, and will open for business at their temporary offices, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st., on Monday next.

NEW WORK ON STERLING EXCHANGE.—PHILLIPS' STERLING EXCHANGE, with the rates from 50 to 100 per cent., from 1s. to £5,000. For sale by J. C. BLOOMFIELD, No. 72 Chambers-st., and J. M. BURNET, No. 41 William-st.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR WOUNDS.—Notice to Pensioners, now apply with discharge. Communications by mail promptly answered and blanks sent.

SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

WANTED—30,000 ON UNIMPROVED PROPERTY in the Ninth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, worth at least $15,000. Apply at HENRY H. MORANGE'S, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
46 Wall, and
corner Canal and Thompson sts.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED COMPANY continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.

MATTHIAS CLARK, President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.
JULIAN BOTTS, Surveyor.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864.....$[illegible]

Cash Dividends in 13 years, 130 per cent.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

NATHAN D. STEELE, President.
F. ROTMAN, Secretary.

GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000

WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK.
Ten shares for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 24 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
Jos. P. Cowen, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 6 to 8.

Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE SOLSOM, President.
Stephen J. Ruth, Secretary.

THE OFFICE OF THE SWISS CONSULATE has removed to No. 23 John-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
J. T. RANGER.....Formerly of Wm. E. Cary & Co.
L. FANCHER.....No. 240 Broadway.
ELI ELLIOT.....Of Slason & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS BENSTEAD.....Of Lewis Benstead & Co.
JOHN FALCONER.....Of Sessions, Hoskins Merritt & Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....Of H. J. Baker & Bros.
ALBERT G. LEE.....Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
L. ROSS.....Of Ross, Dempster, & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
bought and sold by
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
Western Union Telegraph,
Independent Telegraph, } for sale.
United States Telegraph,

Treasury Department,
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, April 15, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eight National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW ENGLAND CABLE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway from foot of Chambers-st. Passage through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with Lake Shore Railway for all principal points in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and St. Louis. Through tickets and baggage checked.
E. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
E. B. GOODNAR, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
[illegible] Trains leave Jersey-City and foot of Chambers-st. [illegible] 8:30 P. M.
[illegible]—On SUNDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train will leave Chambers-st. at 11 P. M. and from Dilk-st. Ferry at 11:15 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1863.—Leave Brooklyn and Long Island City, foot of Montague-st. at 9 A. M. and on SATURDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Speonk, Westhampton, Quogue, Eastport and Bridgehampton at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead at 9 A. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M. For Flushing and Hunters Point at 9 A. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M. For Flushing, stopping at all stations.
Trains will be ready to leave Brooklyn at 8:45 A. M., stopping at all stations.
Tickets and baggage checked through to Greenport and Sag Harbor.
A. MESSNER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS.
Foot of Chambers-st.
[illegible] Express, daily, for Dunkirk.
[illegible] Express, daily, for Dunkirk.
[illegible] Express, daily, for Dunkirk

[illegible] Transportation from the Commander of the Navy Yard, before Governor Morgan, relating to the death of [illegible] Coroner Jerome, resulting in the death of [illegible] between, was commenced before Coroner [illegible] in the Governor's Room of the Brooklyn City [illegible] yesterday afternoon.

The jury were impanelled and sworn on Sunday [illegible] the navy-yard, the police and made a partial examination of the boiler. At noon yesterday they again visited the locality, after which they returned to [illegible]

The jury consists of Messrs. Abram Ainslee, Wm. [illegible], Robert J. Hutchinson, Launcelot Remsen, [illegible] G. Anderson, Theodore Covington, Wm. H. [illegible], Chas. Kelly.

The first witness called at 3 o'clock yesterday, [illegible] following evidence was elicited:

[illegible] was now Acting Assistant Paymaster, and [illegible] the United States gunboat Chenango; was on board the Chenango at the time of the explosion; he was forward pilot-house at the left; we started the engine either a quarter before or a quarter after three o'clock; don't recollect which. When we left the Navy-yard; the explosion took place at about a quarter after four o'clock; the first thing I remember after the raising of the floor and a low rumbling noise, when I started to go into the engine-room and met Mr. Cassin, the Chief Engineer, on the top of the stairs; he told his hands on me, asked for God's sake to get him a drink of water; I got the water and a mattress, upon which he laid himself down on deck; I went down into the engine-room and found the engine going.

To the Jury.—The engine was running smoothly previous to the explosion; there was no jar whatever; after I got into the engine-room I tried the gauges and found no water; I had stopped the engine previous to that; examined the steam-gauges and found they turned for nothing; Mr. Cahill, before his death, thanked God he had two husbands in a half of water in his boiler; when I entered the injection-valve, I returned to the firemen and told the master's mate, Dobbin, to get a lantern and order one of his men to see where the water from the deck was coming from; there being so much below that I had to lay flat upon my stomach; I had the ash-pit doors closed and the furnace doors and furnace doors opened, and started to draw the fire. It took us a long time to do it in consequence of the heat, and the firemen being all injured, had to get green hands to do it; went in commission about the 20th of March.—the weather was quite cold, and we got up steam on our port boiler to heat the ward-room and the Captain's cabin; we continued steam on that boiler for about a week, during which time it leaked so badly that we marked all the bad places with chalk, and then put up steam on the starboard boiler; the following day we laid up the port boiler; Mr. Cahill sent me to the Merrick Iron Works to let steam down the starboard boiler we in. requesting them to send a man over to repair it; they did not do so for several days, and we had to put our own men at work repairing before the Morgan from Works man arrived, and had had steam on the second time; we had then ascertained that the starboard boiler leaked, and we had men to work in caulking that; our own manghad repaired the port boiler so well they could; the men went to work on the starboard boiler, and we found that the port boiler still leaked; they cut out two tubes and caulked it at every place we had marked; we then started our donkey pump to put a water pressure on, which could get up forty to forty-five pounds pressure from the same pump; recollect hearing the first engineer, Mr. Cahill, saying that we had a good engine on board, but two bottles of boilers; Mr. Murray, the Second Assistant Engineer, always said that he was afraid of the boilers; we were constantly tinkering at the boilers from the first day; no one of the engineers had an opportunity to examine them while they were being made; the boilers had been subjected to a trial of sixty-six hours; this was the only trial trip the vessel had made.

To the Coroner—Mr. Cahill made the remark that he thanked God that he had two gauges on the boiler to a man by that beautiful; and to me; think our Surgeon, John Lynch, about it; all new boilers leak; these leaked through the corners and about the rivets; I am no engineer.

To a Juror—There is one check-valve between each boiler and the pump, and it is impossible for the water to pass from one boiler to the other, if the checks are clear; there is a stop-valve on each boiler; two pipes start out from the steam drum into a large pipe; owing to the large size of the pipe, I think the water blew out of the starboard boiler with the steam, and through the rent the port boiler; if the engine was running that would be the effect; don't say for certain that there was no water in the starboard boiler when I went down into the engine-room, but think there was not; think there was water out since the explosion; I had not felt my hands anything, or to let anyone else touch anything; the engineer, in regulating to the boiler, I think, would indicate the quantity in at the time of the accident; we frequently pumped water up into the gauge at six o'clock in the evening, and in the morning all had disappeared, and that without fire under the boiler; from this I judge that it leaked; some water would evaporate, but not enough to disappear entirely from the gauge; I am sure that the engineers who had charge of the boilers at the time of the explosion were sober; I did not expect to find water in the starboard boiler, because I thought it connected; was not aware that there was a dry-pipe to the boiler.

T. Scott Fitzhugh, sworn.—Am a Lieutenant-Commanding in the navy, commanding the United States steamer Chenango; I was ordered to take command on the 14th of November, 1863; the vessel was then in the hands of the contractors in New-York; was ordered to sea about a week previous to sailing; started on Friday last, the 15th inst. Left the Navy-yard for Sandy Hook, between two and three o'clock, for the purpose of towing and accompanying the Chenango to Philadelphia; the accident happened a little after 4 o'clock between Fort Hamilton and Fort Lafayette; I had just stepped on deck from the engine-room at the time of the explosion—that being the second time I had been in the engine-room since leaving the yard; Mr. Cahill, the chief-engineer, was in charge; spoke to him when down there; asked him how the engine was running, and he replied that it was working beautifully—that he was personally satisfied with the performance; did not notice the indicator or the steam-gauge the last time I went down; the first time, when below Governor's Island, I noticed a pressure of 30½ pounds of steam by the gauge.

To the Jury—I had perfect confidence in Mr. Cahill's abilities as an engineer, judging from his reputation and general deportment on duty; my impression is that there is no blame to be attached to the engineers for the explosion; I have no reason to think so.

To the Coroner—When I left Mr. Cahill, he was between his desk and the bottom of the stairs; I was at the top when the explosion took place; he was about fifteen feet distant from the after end of the boiler; at the time I left him, I remarked that I would note the time, to see how long it would take to reach the buoy; did not see the boiler issued; I had left Mr. Cahill only about two minutes before the explosion; we were running at the rate of about eight knots—the tide being against us; I think with a full pressure of steam the vessel would run 12, 13 or 14 miles an hour; Mr. Cahill said the boilers could carry from 40 to 45 pounds of steam; asked him if he had a good draft, and he said he had—that there was no necessity for using the blowers; never heard say one say anything in disparagement of the boilers in the Chenango; Mr. Cahill spoke to me of taking the tubes out of the boiler, but never expressed any fear.

Thos. F. Rossiter, an invalid in the Marine Hospital, and Thos. E. Bowen, the apothecary, were severally examined as to the conditions of the injured men, their treatment, related to their condition and prospects of recovery; Nothing was said about the cause of the accident.

At this stage of the proceedings the investigation was adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

MARTIAL INQUIRY AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE CHENANGO DISASTER.

The Court of Inquiry convened by order of Commodore Rarsom adjourned on Monday afternoon, and on Monday night forwarded to Secretary Welles a report of its proceedings. Previous to its adjournment the members of a Board of Survey, which was ordered to examine the condition of the boiler and machinery of the vessel, were examined, as were Chief Engineer Fulbright and his Executive Officer. After hearing Mr. Fulbright, the court came to the conclusion that the disaster was caused by a defective vein of iron in the boiler, and that no blame or want of vigilance can be ascribed to any of the Chenango's officers. Chief Engineer Cassin, who has been exhausted particularly, it is known that the latter officer was one of the most zealous and essential in the United States engineer corps.

LAW REPORTS.

District Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1185, 1165, 1291, 496, 606, 1195, 592, 1526, 1248, 1206, 1252, 1253, 46, 1302, 1320, 724, 1400, 1002, 1120, 1284. *Part III.*—Nos. 616, 620, 1225, 1065, 812, 1211, 1452, 1510, 1525, 1540, 1625, 1501, 1617, 628, 1566, 272, 1527, 617, 561, 630.

SUPREME TERM.—Nos. 195, 178, 288, 297, 172.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2145, 1925, 2708, 623, 2447, 2448, 2451, 2445, 2023, 2324, 2307, 2360, 2361, 2062, 2045. *Part II.*—Nos.—Same Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term.

Notice of Admiralty Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION IN HELL GATE—STEAMER AND SAILING VESSEL.

Elijah W. Carpenter vs. *The Steamboat Island City.*—This was a case of collision. The libel-[illegible]

[illegible] the owners of the schooner Park Street, [illegible] Hell Gate. The collision took place [illegible] the steamboat was bound down the East River with food. The [illegible] wind, and when [illegible] to give the schooner room to keep her course, the wind [illegible] by sudden squalls, which [illegible] the steamer to keep her course. The wind [illegible] had spread toward the shore, so as to bring her in contact with the starboard side of the Island City.

By the Court.—That the most obligation [illegible] a steamboat and a sailing vessel meeting each other is, that the one having the advantage of steam power is bound to use the first and higher precaution in avoiding the course of the sailing vessel; but she is not bound to guarantee the latter against her own inattentive, or ignorance, or negligence, and if a timely response to the sailing vessel through her [illegible] the non of reasonable skill in being [illegible] the loss resulting therefrom cannot be [illegible]

[illegible] that the libelant in this case manifestly pursued the course of his calculated safety, and the contrary appears that the course taken by the schooner [illegible] without warning to her, or heeding the hails [illegible] given from her, and at a time when the schooner was floating on the tide without wind enough to help her movement, and when the steamer could discern her helpless condition and could by [illegible] her own headway, backing her engine, or [illegible] into the eddy, have kept herself out of the way of the schooner, and allowed her a safe passage on the course she was pursuing.

That the preponderance of the proofs is already in her way, and notwithstanding some conflicting and obscure statements among the numerous witnesses, the decided weight of the evidence proves that the fault rested with the contrary, and is not [illegible] to the claimant.

[illegible] the schooner was in the night, [illegible] unskillfully and in a dangerous manner, [illegible] the mouth of the river too far toward Fort Stevens upon the shoals and rocks there situated, and well known navigators to be exceedingly dangerous to navigating vessels, in endeavoring too late to avoid the peril of her position and wear off into her proper course, she struck on the rocks and was thus thrown out abruptly from the point, upon the track which the steamer was pursuing, and against her while in the act of endeavoring to back from the approach of the schooner drifting upon her.

That the steamer was safely and properly navigated, and all feasible means of her control were actively applied to keep away from the schooner from the time it was discovered that the schooner was helpless and in danger of falling in her track.

That the evidence shows that the steamer's headway was stopped and she had a backward motion through the water when the schooner reached her, and that there was no apparent necessity for any precaution to be taken by her in respect to the schooner till after the latter struck the rocks.

That the evidence is satisfactory that the schooner was adequately equipped and manned for the voyage, but that a gross fault was committed in sailing her into the exposed situation on the eastern shore, where she was disabled from availing herself of her ability to use the same wind and tide, which at the time was regarded as a "working breeze" by a pilot sailing another vessel through the gate a few rods distant.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

For claimant, Mr. Jas. M. Smith.

DISAGREEMENT OF OWNERS—BOND FOR SAFE RETURN.

Nathaniel B. Tomlinson vs. *The Schooner Waterwitch.*—This libel was filed by the owner of one-eighth of the schooner, alleging that the other owners were about to send her on a voyage without his consent, and praying for security for the safe return of his interest. The other owners took issue upon the allegation that *the voyage* was to be without the libelant's assent. After the libel was filed, the claimants gave the ordinary bonds to abide by the decree of the court, and the vessel went on the voyage and returned to this port, and had since been several times in and out of the port.

Held by the Court—That on the proofs there was no other real ground for the arrest of the vessel than a suspicion of the libelant that the master of the vessel had failed to make a prompt distribution among the joint owners of the earnings collected for her previous services—and this supposition is not verified by the proofs.

That the evidence affords no ground upon which this form of action can be sustained.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$18,000 Am. Gold	167	150	Rock Isl. R.	114¾
20,000 do	167	50	do	114¾
100 do	166¾	100	Northwestern	86¾
100 Erie R.	84	114	100 do	86
100 do	115¾	400	Fort Wayne	110
200 do	115¾	200	do	110¾
100 do	115¾	200	do	108
100 Erie Pref.	106¾	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	99
100 Hud. R. Reserved	128¾	100	T. H. & Alt.	67¾
100 do	128	100	T. & A. H. R. Pref.	96¾
300 Harlem R.	100	100	do	96
100 do	100	200	Wabash	76
500 Reading R.	126	200	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	66
1400 do	126	5,000	O. & Miss. C.	84¾
100 Mich. Cen. R.	140¾	5,000	do	83
100 do	141¾	20,000	do	84
200 Mich. So. R.	88	10,000	do	85
200 do	89	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pref.	76
100 do	89¾	200	Pacific M. S. Co.	220
100 do	90	100	do	220
100 M. S. & N. I. R. G.	123	100	Canton Co.	83
200 Ill. Cen. R.	128	100	do	81
100 do	127¾	200	do	82
200 do	127¾	100	Cum. Coal	70
200 do	127¾	200	do	71
100 do	127	100	Central Coal	70
300 do	127	100	C. R. I. & P. Co.	123¾
1000 Pittsburgh	110	100	do	123
200 do	110	200	Quick. Min. Co.	65
50 Galena R.	120¾	400	do	63
100 do	120¾	100	do	64
400 do	120	100	Mariposa Min. Co.	22¼
100 Clev. & T. R.	145	100	do	22
100 do	145¾	100	do	22¼
50 Northwestern Pref.	83	100	Kent Marble	23

(Above continued.)

The best coffee, at the lowest possible price, has been the universal demand. These two principles are found combined in KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, which is now acknowledged to be the best, and is sold by all grocers at the low price of 25 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot No. 154 Reade-st., New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Hermann's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERMANS & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

By steamship Whirlwind, from Beaufort, N. C.—H. P. Mayo, Mr. Nulling and lady, Capt. Harker, L. Simons, Mr. Wood, J. Owen, Mr. Nelson, S. Fleishman, Mr. Lowenberg, C. H. Hodge, J. H. Bell, E. Logan, J. Harkay.

MEMORANDA AHEAD—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises..... 5 13 | Gov. Island.. 7 04 | Hell Gate.. 9 26
Sun Sets..... 6 44 | Moon sets.. 4 17
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 15 | Gov. Island.. 7 04 | Hell Gate.. 9 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, April 19.

Cleared.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, Lopez & Kirkpatrick.
Barks Charles Milton, Gealy, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Hammer Fast, (Russ.) Albrecht, Miramichi, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Schooners Marietta, Gray, Lynn, J. V. Hayland; White Fawn, Milliken, Baltimore, L. Kenny; Mystery, Kelly, Fort Royal, S. C., T. E. Mayhew.

Arrived.

Russian steam corvette Vitiaz, Capt. Kramer, St. Jago, Cuba, 16 days.
Steamship Eldorado, (Br.) Martyn, Liverpool April 5, via Queenstown 7th, 2:46 A. M., with mdse. and 371 passengers to E. Cunard.
Steamship Whirlwind, Rogers, Beaufort, N. C., April 16, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew.
Bark Charter Oak, (of Scarborough,) Carver, Matanzas 8 da., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.
Ship Jupiter, (Norw.) Josephson, Lisbon 44 da., with salt, cork, etc., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Bark Frine Oscar, (Swed.) Oberg, Gottenberg 130 da., with iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had heavy weather. March 5, lat. 39 52, lon. 37 37, was boarded by U. S. steamer Wachusett from Philadelphia, cruising; put a letter bag on board of us.
Barkentine Edwin Hill, (Part of St. Thomas,) Hallett, Carthagena 26 da., with hides, etc., to Ellson & Munoz. The brig H. Hevelock, Smith, for New-York, sailed previously.
Brig Oak, (of Sierra Leone,) Elson, Sierra Leone 18 da., with palm oil to E. B. Ware & Co. From March 23 to April 7, experienced the monsoon of heavy gales and calms all around the compass, principally from eastward; has sprit-sails, etc. Feb. 27, Capt. George Francis Elson died of Africa fever, aged 27 years.
Brig Wm. Underwood, New-Orleans 14 da., in ballast to John G. Connor. Left 9 inst in co. with ship Elizabeth Hamilton, for New-York.
Brig E. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall 20 da., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. April 13, Allen Gould, a seaman, fell overboard near the Hermans and was lost.
Brig Hampton, (Br.) Jackson, of and from Bermuda 10 da., in ballast to McColl & Pitts.
Brig D. Trowbridge, *Lyon*, Fence 26 da., with molasses to D. Trowbridge.
Brig Hermina, (Ottag.) Von Seggern, Buhts 27 da., with coffee and rosewood to Kirkland & Von Seebe. Has had heavy weather since March 24.
Brig Samson, Delano, *Palermo*, via Bermuda 21 da., with sulphur, to *Jenkins* & Chittenden. Passed the yellow rocks, Gibraltar, going into Bermuda.
Brig Cecilia, (Ital.) Longobardo, Castellamare 19 da., with fruit to order. Has had heavy weather.
Brig Eliza Dudley, Lyn, New-Bedford.
Schr. Adria, (of River Herbert, N. S.) Martin, Cardenas 15 da., with molasses to Hovey & Sons.
Schr. Northern Feather, Beaufort, N. C., 14 da., with naval stores to master.
Schr. Granite State, Ballett, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.
Schr. Queen of Clippers, Davison, Windsor, N. S., 18 da., with potatoes to A. Smithers & Co.
Schr. Louisville, Taylor, Dorchester 19 da., with stones to P. L. Hovey & Sons.
Schr. Stragglerent, (wrecker,) Brown, with material from brigs Kansas and Lizzie Eliot, ashore near Barnegat.
Schr. Mary Cleaveland, Adams, Elizabethport, for Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLBRICH'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 205 Navy-st., and No. 46 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES

paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER, from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, hotels, railroad depots, printing offices, book-binders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-ST., (one door west of Nassau-st.)

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons having friends or relatives in the vaults or grounds formerly occupied by Zion Church, corner Church and Leonard sts., are hereby notified that the removal of the same will take place on or about the 15th inst., to our burying ground, at Cypress Hill Cemetery.
J. McKAY, Sec'y. G. GILLETT, Chairman.

METALS FOR SALE.

25,000 pounds sheathing copper.
20,000 pounds cold lead.
10,000 pounds old composition.
2,000 pounds bell metal.
For sale in lots to suit by
WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO.,
No. 414 Water-st.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.

1,000 old works on American history on hand.
10,000 Standard works, magnificent bindings, half price.
10,000 Photographic Albums, almost given away.
100,000 Old and new books at half retail price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL
in several dark shades.
For English and Gothic Cottages, Outbuildings, &c.
ROBERT REYNOLDS, Agent,
No. 74 Maiden-lane.

WEDDING CARDS.

Fourth Note Paper, Cards and Envelopes, Silver Plated Ware, at T. J. Brandreth's, 289 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Fine Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

DE COMEAU & SPERLENG,
No. 20 Broadway, New-York,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
SALTED SHEEP SKINS—Splits, Fleshes and Ragus.
SHELLAC—English, Native and Garnet.
VERDIGRIS—Extra Dry Narbonne.
HATTERS' LEATHER.
BOOKBINDERS' LEATHER.
BOOT AND SHOE LININGS.
HOOP SKIRT LEATHER.
DYE STUFFS, &c., &c.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED AT 8 CENTS PER QUART.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

THE PAPER STAINERS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT of Messrs. Christy, Constant & Co., return their acknowledgments for an advance of their wages on behalf of the paper stainers in the above firm.
FREDERICK STERN,
April 20, 1864. JOHN J. STRITZ.

CONTRACTORS.—CONTRACTORS HAVING A machine for breaking stone for macadamizing to let for sale, or would contract to break stone near the City, can apply to AARON A. DEGRAW, No. 243 South-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER SEWING-MACHINE, in a rosewood case; drawers underneath; worth $125; will be sold for $50. Apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park row, Times Building.

STONE STOOP WANTED.—A GOOD BROWNSTONE stoop, second-hand, in good order; platform three feet six deep by seven feet wide, three steps, 13 inch by nine inch by seven feet. Inquire of W. H. VAN VORST, No. 6 Murray-st., New-York.

ANTIMONY.—TWENTY CASKS FRENCH star brand Regulus Antimony, landing and for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO.,
Nos. 216 and 217 Water-st.

CATARRH

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR & THROAT,
DEAFNESS CURED,
BY
Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 88 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of prevention, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I use call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 26th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 319 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE.

MEEKS' CABINET WAREROOMS,
No. 680 BROADWAY AND Nos. 539 AND 535 47TH-ST.

☞ Positively the largest assortment of first-class furniture in the City, comprising new and elegant designs in parlor, library, dining and bedroom furniture.

Every description of furniture manufactured to order. Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world. All orders promptly executed.

FURNITURE.
$200,000
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We offer our entire stock of all grades of furniture at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in the UNITED STATES.

It is made of the best well seasoned and original material to be found in the country, and in the latest approved styles by the best workmen, and under our own personal supervision.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 97 Bowery, New-York.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
DIRECTORS:
WM. A. KOBBE, of Kobbe & Corlies, Auctioneers, Nos. 81 and 83 Leonard-st.
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., of Vyse & Sons, Importers, Nos. 314 to 320 Broadway.
GEO. A. WICKS, of Wicks, Smith & Co., Importers Dry Goods, No. 1 Franklin-st.
B. L. SOLOMON, of B. L. Solomon & Son, Upholstery, No. 309 Broadway.
GEO. A. FELLOWS, of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.
SOLOMON L. HULL, of Hull, Conable & Arnold, Attorneys, No. 13 Wall-st.
CHAS. MINZESHEIMER, of Minzesheimer Bros., Manufacturers Shirts, No. 377 Broadway.
J. O. WHITEHOUSE, Shoe Manufacturer, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, of Orvis, Newells & Smith, Silks, No. 487 Broadway.
H. M. HUMPHREY, Cash'r. JOS. U. ORVIS, Pres't.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 18, 1864.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under, and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this Eighteenth day of April, 1864.

Seal of the Compt. of the Currency. HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptr'ler of the Currency.

DEMULCENT,

A New Soap for Chapped Hands and Nursery Use,
Made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, 32 PARK ROW, N. Y.

KILL MOTHS.
Common Camphor won't. Cedar Camphor will.

DON'T LOSE YOUR CLOTHES

Cedar Camphor is cheap, and fragrant and durable, and sure. Sold by all druggists. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, sole makers, Boston.

CHINA AND GLASS.—AT HADLEY'S NEW store, the finest assortment at the lowest prices of all kinds of china, stoneware, cut and pressed glassware, plated ware, cutlery, &c., cheaper than any store in the City. H. C. HADLEY,
6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.
Store running through to Broadway.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT, NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The regiment will be reviewed by His Honor the Mayor and Common Council, in front of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., escorted by the Sixth Regiment, New-York National Guard, under command of J. W. MASON.

The order of the procession will be as follows:

The Sixth Regiment, N. Y. N. G.
One Hundred and Third Regiment N. Y. Volunteers.
His Honor the Mayor and Common Council in Carriages.

Line of march from the Battery up Broadway to the east gate of the Park, passing in review, and out of the west gate of the Park up Broadway to Canal-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery to Fourth-avenue, to Fourteenth-street, down Fourteenth-street to Sixth-avenue, up Sixth-avenue to Jefferson Market Drill-room, where the One Hundred and Third Regiment will partake of a banquet.

JOHN HARDY,	WM. JOYCE,
JOHN FOX,	EDWIN H. HAGERTY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,	ALEX. BRANDON,
PETER MASTERSON,	JOHN RYAN,
JOSEPH SHANNON,	JOHN G. HAVILAND,
Board of Aldermen.	Board of Councilmen.

P. B. SCOTTI, Auctioneer.

BY HULLEDY & ROLLINS, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 420 Canal-st., the furniture of a family, consisting of sofas, bureaus, chairs, tables, bedsteads, chiffoniers, lounges, wardrobes, carpets, &c.; also, one cooking stove.

AN APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF COMMON SENSE.

READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.

It has long been the object of philanthropists to find some remedy for the ills of life, and scientific skill has for ages explored every avenue in order to discover the hidden secret. It has been, however, reserved for modern science to bring before the world the great destroyer of disease, and in HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS are concentrated all those virtues which tend to promote healthy and vigorous life. Unlike the generality of bitters, they are not an alcoholic mixture, but a pure tonic, composed entirely of vegetable substances. They are a positive cure for

DYSPEPSIA,
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
AND WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED FRAMES
BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE
VIGOR OF HEALTH.

The reputation of this preparation is not of a day, nor a month, nor a year, nor is it confined within a limited space, nor is it but known and appreciated by those who move in the circle of fashion and refinement. It is on the contrary, world wide, and the triumphs of this article have blessed alike the rich and the poor, while like the dews that falls gently on the earth, on this friend of mankind ceases its blessing to descend upon the suffering and afflicted. Its virtues are known in every quarter of the inhabitable globe, and the wonderful cures which it is daily performing have vouched it the highest post in the temple of science. With such recommendations, backed by incontestible and undoubted testimonials from those who have experienced its curative properties, giving to the public no assertion but what has passed through the crucible of truth, and supported by an array of splendid and hitherto unknown triumphs, what wonder is it that thousands rush to it for relief in the hour of danger.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,
THAT THIS BITTERS IS
NOT ALCOHOLIC.
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKY,
AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,
IS NOT A
BAR-ROOM DRINK,
BUT A
SUBSTITUTE FOR RUM,
BUT A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT,
A PURE TONIC,
FREE FROM ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT OR
INJURIOUS DRUGS,

and cannot inadvisably introduce the vice of drunkenness into the bosom of your families—to your side, your children or your friends.

Read the testimony of the most respectable people—persons of character, and who

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND.
WE WILL PAY $1,000
To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us that is not GENUINE.

NEW-YORK TESTIMONY.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated manufacturers of fancy iron works, No. 209 Canal-st.:

* * * * * *

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: That of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhœa. During the long time I was suffering from this disease I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause continued to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours, JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

MESSRS. JONES & EVANS—GENTLEMEN: My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else has failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From that well known citizen, the

HON. JACOB BROOM;
HON. JACOB BROOM;
HON. JACOB BROOM;
HON. JACOB BROOM;

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family, I have no hesitation whatever in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia, of about thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequaled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferer.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM, No. 1,707 Spruce-st.

The following well-known reverend gentlemen have acknowledged in writing the great benefits they have received from the use of these Bitters. Such testimony must certainly convince the most skeptical:

Rev. Levi G. Peck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pennington, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * *

Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Scarborough Baptist Church, Pennsylvania.

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.

Rev. J. H. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Methodist (M. E.) and Milnestown (Penn.) Baptist Churches.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the *Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle*, Philadelphia.

Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Rev. Lawrence W. Bates, Editor Methodist Protestant, Baltimore, Md.

We could add many others to this list did space permit.

PRICES.

Large size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 per bottle—half dozen..... $5
Small size, 75 cents per bottle, half dozen..... 4

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off with any uncharitable representations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY
No. 631 ARCH-ST.,
PHIL